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FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.
ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

Confirmations—The San Juan Boundary Question—Treaties Considered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1869.
Confirmations.
The Senate in executive session confirmed twenty-three nominations, against which there was no objection, and several others were favorably reported.
The San Juan Boundary Treaty
Was debated two hours, Mr. Sumner making a brief argument in its support, and moving an amendment calculated to obviate some of the objections raised against it. This treaty, it will be remembered, proposed to leave the settlement of our dispute with England on the question involved to the arbitration of the Emperor of the Swiss Republic. The Senators from the Pacific slope and some others object to the treaty on the ground that our rights are clearly defined in the treaty of 1846, and England has no right to set up her claims. Some Senators are quite sure the document will not be ratified.
Citizenship Abroad.
The protocol for a treaty with England on the rights of naturalized citizens was agreed to, and one of the earliest duties of Minister Motley will be to make a treaty with Gladstone's Cabinet on that subject. The present Senate will subsequently be called on to ratify.
The Darien Ship Canal Treaty
Is lying on the table, and though it may again be discussed, there seems a pretty general impression it will not be acted upon at this session.
Foreign Appointments.
The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate met this morning and considered some of the nominations for foreign ministers. They very well understood that the President was forced into making certain appointments against his judgment, by the importunities of Congressmen and other politicians, some of the persons least fit to be nominated having in one way and another secured most favorable indorsements, which the President did not feel free at liberty to totally disregard. The Committee will probably come to his help in the matter, and the country need not be surprised if two or three of the most obnoxious appointments are on advice from the Senate that they can not be confirmed, withdrawn before the end of the week.
The nominations to-day were sixty-one in number, divided as follows: Eight for Postoffice Department, eleven from the Interior, six from the Treasury, five from the Attorney General's, and one from the State, none of which were of a very important character. Crow, to be Governor of New Mexico, was rebel Colonel, w ose disabilities have not been removed, and about whose confirmation there is a good deal of doubt. Mr. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, gets a four thousand dollar position as Appraiser of Merchandise in the Custom House, in place of McElrath, late of the *Tribune*, which has Cleveland in one of the Revenue Assessorships. The nominations were all properly referred.
The nomination of Lindermann, of Missouri, to the Lyons Consulate, displaces Gen. Osterhaus. The change is one that Lindermann urgently regrets. It appears that Lindermann was recommended but not for this position, and the fact that he would have it was not known until the nominations came to the Senate. Mr. Sumner saw Secretary Fish this morning, and will also see the President about the matter, and the probabilities are that the nomination will be withdrawn, and General Osterhaus allowed to remain where he is and Lindermann provided for elsewhere.
Ashley's Confirmation.
It appears after all Ashley was really defeated by one majority. The full text of the vote on his confirmation ended. Mr. Sherman and several others who desired his confirmation, had gathered around the desk watching the vote before it was announced, and discovered the fate of the case. Upon this Mr. Gilbert, of Florida, who had voted against Ashley, after strong urging, consented to change, giving him one majority.
Mexican Claims.
W. H. H. Terrill is being urged on the President by his Indiana friends for appointment as Commissioner on the part of our government to settle Mexican claims.
A Discovery.
It is believed that the gentleman who writes Senator Sprague's speeches has been discovered.
Women Clerks Discharged.
The Secretary of the Treasury to-day discharged ninety women clerks from the Register's office, and will soon discharge sixty more. This bureau was filled with unnecessary women by Cooper and Jeffries just before the close of their day of authority, for the purpose, apparently, of embarrassing whoever might be the new Secretary. The clerks of these offices will not be filled, as there is plenty of force for current work, and the Secretary will refuse all applications for appointments.
New Hampshire.
The New Hampshire delegation to-day called on Secretary Fish to see what could be done for ex-Minister Hale, but found that his case was hopeless and that the President and Secretary were both determined on a change at Madrid, and that Hale's resignation was received a day or two ago.
Health of Secretary Stanton.
Secretary Stanton is slowly improving in health. He does not go out, but is not confined in bed or room. The friends of the family are keeping him as quiet as possible, and do not allow him to transact any business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14,
ANOTHER BATCH OF NOMINATIONS.
The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Chas. C. Crowe, Alabama, Governor of New Mexico.
United States Marshal—Geo. E. Wentworth, Northern District of Florida; John J. Lamon, District of Nevada; William A. Britton, Western District of Arkansas; Augustus Armstrong for Minnesota; Samuel F. Carroll, for North Carolina.
Chas. A Dana, Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of New York.
Assessors of Internal Revenue—James Ashworth, Fifth District of Pennsylvania; O. P. Sallee, Second District of Kentucky.
Collector of Internal Revenue—Charles W. Slack, Fourth Congressional District of New York; Darling, Ninth District New York; John R. Benn, Second District of Kentucky.
Frederick Moore, Jr., Thomas Moore, Mobile; Wm. A. Davies, Stockton, California; G. L. Hall, Montgomery, Alabama; C. M. Patterson, Marysville, California; Jas. S. Broder, Greensport, Mississippi.
Registers of Land offices—S. F. Campbell, Vermillion, Dakota; Alexander Bell, Montgomery, Alabama; C. T. Sinclair, Mobile.
Pension Agents—R. P. Pinney, Quincy, Illinois; Thaddeus Mason, La Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Postmasters—James Ferrier, Jeffersonville, Indiana; D. W. Boyles, New Albany, Indiana; T. J. Haseltine, Greensburg, Indiana; Wm. Wall, Evansville, Indiana; Kansas; James Nowell, Toronto, Kansas; John H. Lewis, Fredonia, Kansas; Geo. Hall, Leavenworth, Kansas; Wm. Wheldy, Adrian, Michigan; T. B. Hackney, Salem, Oregon; Peyton Quinley, Ia, Missouri; M. Billings, Santa Clara, California; Jas. Hall, Lassen, California; Jas. Johnson, Marysville, California; Wm. Wright, Colusa, California; Wm. Sargent, Lebanon, Illinois; Anthony Sargent, Lebanon, Illinois; Alfred Bennett, Pulaski, Illinois; Virgil Bennett, Pulaski, Illinois; Henry Stanton, Virginia City, Nevada; Wm. Wright, Carson, Nevada; Wm. H. F. Davis, Mansfield, Ohio; Thomas Lockwood, Pennsylvania; Caroline L. Pisner, Doylestown, Pennsylvania; Caroline A. Arndt, Easton, Pennsylvania; B. Blair, Huntington, Pennsylvania; James A. Tomlinson, Fort Scott, Kansas; A. Staats, Jacksonville, Illinois; Anson Patterson, Joliet, Illinois; W. F. McMichen, Salem, Illinois; W. S. Humphrey, Lewiston, Illinois; S. P. Bates, Danville, Kentucky.

CONFIRMATIONS.
The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:
Collectors of Internal Revenue—Daniel H. Polsgrove, Fifth District, Tennessee; Thomas Harlan, Wyoming Territory; Enoch Emery, Fifth District Illinois; Samuel L. Watson, Missouri; Eldridge Gale, Sixth District Michigan.
Assessors of Internal Revenue—Thomas J. Majors, Nebraska; Edward Baker, Eighth District Illinois.
James K. Kennedy, Associate Justice of Washington Territory; Wm. G. Whipple, Attorney Eastern District Arkansas; S. R. Evans, Marshal Eastern District Tennessee; Orange Jack, on, Associate Justice Supreme Court for Washington Territory; Edward Russell, Postmaster, Davenport, Iowa; W. W. Evans, Surveyor of Customs, Parkersburg, West Virginia.
Col. Edward T. Townsend, Adjutant General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General; Lt. Col. Richard D. Baum, Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel; Maj. Robert Williamson, Corps of Engineers, Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. James M. Moody, 36th Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major.

THE MARBLE DECISION.
The decision of the Supreme Court dismissing the McAnlle case for want of jurisdiction, is founded on an act passed at the last session of the Fortieth Congress, repealing the act authorizing appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court. The Court decided that while appeals jurisdiction is denied from the Circuit Courts, and not from acts of Congress, it is conferred with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress may make. It is hardly possible to imagine a plainer instance of positive exception.

REPAYMENT OF INTERNAL COUPONS.
The following was issued to-day:
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the interest coupons payable on the 1st day of July next, will be paid on presentation at the proper offices and agencies of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NAVY.
Rear Admiral Thomas T. Craven has been ordered to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

ARREST OF PASSENGERS BY SPANIARDS.
Lieutenant Commander Pillebrown, of the United States steamer Narragansett, reports under date of the 9th inst. from Havana, the particulars of two passengers, Cubans, having been taken off the American schooner Lizzie Major, two leagues from the coast of Cuba, by the Spanish frigate Ferdinando Cattolica, and imprisoned. The two persons were named D. Santiago Arnistede and Don Ramon S. Rivas. It seems they took passage on the Lizzie Major at Havana for New Orleans. The schooner touched at Remedios, took in cargo and sailed on the 26th of March for her destination. She had not been gone many hours by the Spanish frigate as above, the prisoners were arrested and the vessel searched and detained. One was a lad about ten years of age. They were both put in prison by Mr. Stone, United States consular agent at that port, who made a demand upon the commandant of the province for their release. He however did not feel authorized to do without orders from his superior authority. The case having been made known to Mr. Hall, United States Consul General in Cuba, he has ordered a thorough investigation to be made. The ground of the arrest is said to be that the names of the passengers were not on the manifest of the schooner.

REGISTRATIONS IN TEXAS.
The President has directed the Secretary of War to order Major General Reynolds to proceed with registration in Texas, preparatory to an early election. It is expected similar orders will be issued in the commanding officer's in Virginia and Mississippi. The President will await himself of the opinions of the commanding general before issuing the order, in relation authorized by the act of Congress with reference to voting on the constitutions of those states.

CLOSE OF EXTRA SESSIONS.
Many Senators are of the opinion that the extra session will close on Saturday.

NATURALIZATION TREATIES.
The Senate to-day fully considered the naturalization treaty with Great Britain and the Prussia Canada treaty, but arrived at no conclusion on them.

A MOTION TO BE SENT TO CUBA.
The steamer Tuscarora is fitting out at the Washington Navy Yard, and about twelve days will be towed to the Cuban coast.

CLERKS TO BE DISMISSED.
There is a scheme proposed in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, a list of one hundred and thirty-two clerks whose services will be dispensed with. The list includes all Democrats, and on this the Democratic Club, and Conservative Army generally is to form. The notices of dismissal will be sent out in a day or two. A large number of female clerks will be discharged from the Treasury Department before Saturday.

THE HUYCH CASE.
In the criminal court to-day, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Leonard Huyck, charged with the larceny of fifteen government bonds, deposited by Gen. D. E. McNair with Murray & Co. It will be remembered Huyck was President of the Merchants' National Bank which exploded two or three years ago.

ILL.
J. C. Bancroft Davis, assistant Secretary of State, is quite ill at his rooms in this city. Mr. Davis is suffering from a severe attack of erysipelas, and has been confined to his room and bed for several days. He is entirely unable to attend to his public or private business.

CRESTLINE, OHIO.

Temperance and Politics—A New Organization.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CRESTLINE, OHIO, April 14, 1869.
In pursuance of a call issued some time since, signed by a large number of the radical temperance men of the State, a convention of delegates met here this afternoon for the purpose of organizing an independent political party. Dr. M. S. Terrill, of Cuyahoga, was elected President; Rev. M. J. Firey, of Richland, and H. M. Williams, of Crawford, Vice Presidents, and Dr. C. H. Merrick, of Cuyahoga, and J. M. Barclay, of Columbiana, Secretaries. After an enrolment of names of delegates, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on platform and resolutions: Jay O'Dell, of Cuyahoga, Thos. Edmondson, of Clark, P. Z. Snow, of Huron, J. M. Barclay, of Columbiana, J. C. Potter, of Lorain, A. C. Harrington, of Tuscarawas, J. H. Wellington, of Wayne, C. E. Manchester, of Huron, and L. Brumfield, of Fairfield county. The Convention has taken steps toward the establishment of a financial system for the proposed new party, and also toward the establishment of a party organ. Addresses were delivered during the afternoon by Messrs. Firey, Mears, Ingersoll, Spencer, Silver and Williams. At half past four the Convention adjourned until eight o'clock tomorrow morning. Attendance small, but everything harmonious.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Market.
BUFFALO, April 14.—Flour inactive sales 50 bbls choice Genesee at $9 50. Wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 Chicago spring at 1 10@1 11; No. 2 do at 1 06@1 07; No. 1 Milwaukee club at 1 11@1 12; No. 2 do at 1 06@1 07; No. 1 white Canada at $1 20 in store. Barley dull; sales of 6,000 bush Canada at $1 40 in store. Corn dull; sales of 10,000 bush Canada at 81@82c in store. Oats dull; sales of 10,000 bush Canada at 60@61c in store. Rye dull at 1 20@1 25. Canal freights dull; wheat to New York 10c bid; corn 8½c bid. Receipts of flour 3,000 bbls; wheat 30,000 bush; corn 6,000 bush; oats 3,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush. Shipments of flour 1,000 bbls; wheat 20,000 bush; corn 6,000 bush; oats 3,000 bush; barley 1,000 bush. Highwines nominal at 90c.

New Orleans Market.
NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Cotton active; middling uplands 28½c; sales 4,500 bales; receipts 1,928 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,500 bales; stock 109,000 bales. Sugar active; fair to prime 10½@11½c; choice 11¾@12c; molasses 60@65c. Flour firm; superfine at $8 50@8 75; extra 9 00@9 25; family 9 50@10 00. Corn dull; white 1 00@1 05; mixed 1 00@1 05. Oats dull at 70@75c. Bran dull at 1 00@1 05. Hay dull at 20 00@21 00. Pork dull at 30 00@31 00. Bacon dull; shoulders 15½@16c; clear sides 18½@19c. Lard dull; tierces 18½@19c; kegs 19½@20c. Whisky dull at 1 00@1 01. Coffee dull; Rio 19½@20c. Exchange on New York ¼ premium. Freights dull; cotton to Liverpool 5-16d; to Havre 1½c.

New York Cattle Market.
NEW YORK, April 14.—Beef cattle active and advanced 1c; sales 2,000 head; extra higher at 11@11½c; first quality 10½@10¾c; second quality 9½@10c; third quality 8½@9c; ordinary 8@8½c. Cows dull and heavy; sales 100 head at 40@70 per head. Veals dull and heavy at 9@11c. Sheep and lambs dull and heavy; sales 2,000 head at 7@8½c. Hogs dull and heavy at 10½@10¾c.

Nashville Cotton Market.
NASHVILLE, April 14.—Cotton active; middling 26½c; receipts 1,000 bales; sales 1,000 bales.

Havana Sugar Market.
HAVANA, April 14.—Sugar advancing; sales at 6½@7 reals for No. 12.

HARRISBURG.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Decided Refusal of the Senate to Concur in Conference Committee's Report—The General Tax Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, April 14, 1869.
The Senate, this morning, refused to concur in the report of the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill by a decided vote. All the Democrats voted nay with the following Republicans: Billingfelt, Brown of Mercer, Coleman, Fisher, Graham, White and Worthington. This kills the bill, unless the vote is reconsidered before final adjournment on Friday, and it is confidently asserted that the Governor will not call an extra session.
The bill from the House taxing National and State banks and savings institutions one per cent. in lieu of all other taxation passed a second reading. It is said an attempt will be made to-morrow to tack on an amendment taxing coal and petroleum.
The Militia bill from the House was defeated. The report of the conference committee on the registry bill was added in both Houses.

The General Tax Bill.
In the House this morning Mr. Amos offered a resolution recalling from the Senate general tax bill which passed the House at two o'clock Monday night, with amendments, taxing coal and petroleum and relieving Railroads on net earnings. The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Davis, of Philadelphia, Herr and Strang, and favored by Chamberlain and Brown, of Clarion, and defeated, yeas, 41; nays 57.
Mr. McCulloch introduced a resolution authorizing the State printer to furnish ten thousand copies of first volume of military history to the House at five dollars per volume, which was amended by Mr. Webb to three and a half dollars per volume and passed.
The Houses have concurred in the report of the conference committee on the bill authorizing the Councils of Pittsburgh to appoint Water Commissioners, agreeing in the Senate amendment reducing the number of the board to nine citizens.
The bill from the Senate changing the time of holding borough and township elections in Indiana, Cambria and Jefferson counties, was passed.
The bill from the Senate authorizing the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer to exchange registered bonds for coupon bonds was passed.
There was a fruitless effort made to take up the cattle bill.
There was considerable difficulty about the appropriation bill. The Legislature meets again Friday noon. The House has accepted the report of the Conference Committee on the appropriation bill. The Senate rejects it, the Democrats and two Republicans voting against it. Only one day remains before adjournment, and the Governor being usually allowed this one day to consider the bill. The seven Republicans this evening assert they will stick to their determination. A couple of Democrats will vote with the Republicans who are opposed to the bill because it abolishes the publication of public documents. Others oppose it on other grounds, but the real ground seems to be the two thousand additional House officers, who are admitted to pay by the bill under certificate from the Speaker. The Governor positively asserts that if the Legislature does insist upon agreeing on the appropriations he will not call an extra session. Many believe that a reconsideration will be had to-morrow, the purpose being merely to make a favorable record on the extra employee portion of the bill, but on which the Senators voting against concurrence and other members have already drawn a thousand dollars salary.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Treasury Department adheres to its classification of certain iron from Gothenburg, of an octagonal shape, under the act of 1864, not otherwise provided for, and decides that it is dutiable at the cent and a quarter per pound.
In the Illinois Legislature yesterday, a message was received vetoing a large number of minor bills, also the bill to repeal the exemption bills, with his objections. A resolution was adopted that no new business but that already before the House be considered, and supplemental bills be considered at the present session.
The *Tribune* has a letter from W. T. Sherman relative to his action at the surrender of General Johnston. He says that at an interview between President Lincoln, General Grant, General Halleck and himself, in regard to the position of affairs and the then soon probable defeat of the rebel army under Lee, President Lincoln expressed the hope that no more blood would be shed, but that by means of the dispersion of the armies and the resumption of civil rule. General Sherman says he drew up the terms of surrender, and submitted himself, Breckinridge had nothing to do with them, and he proceeded to effect his escape from the country, a course that Sherman still believes President Lincoln wished Davis and all the other leading Southern politicians to have been successful in doing. Gen. Sherman says he was by no means dictated to, order that there shall be reconstruction of the rebel States by the course pursued by him should be thrown upon President Lincoln.
Police Superintendent Kennedy, of Chicago, being notified by telegram to arrest a man who had stolen a horse and buggy from Battle Creek, Mich., Tuesday afternoon, captured one John Morris, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on suspicion. Being closely questioned, he confessed the crime, and the horse was found in the stable of the hotel. The thief showed the officers a Masonic badge and certificate, but the dodge did not work.
The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the past year were $4,707,239, and the operating expenses $3,000,000.
It is said there will be one hundred and fifty removals of female clerks from the Treasury Department alone to-morrow or next day. None of their places will be filled, as the force will be reduced by that number. Some male clerks will also be discharged at the same time, and a large number on the first of May.
A Vera Cruz letter of March 31st, says: A stormy session of Congress is anticipated. Belligerent rights will probably be granted to the Cubans. Very rich gold mines have been discovered near Sinaloa de Sarogossa. A slight shock of an earthquake had been experienced in Jalapa.
The fleets of the past few days have seriously damaged the new cotton and fruit in the vicinity of Montgomery, Alabama, and will necessitate the re-planting of cotton.
The South and North Railroad from Montgomery, Alabama, to Decatur, Ga., was to-day handed her some manuscript and asked her to read it and tell what it was. She replied, adding that she felt when she got home that she must write something, and could not help it. The manuscript contained the famous "Battle Hymn," which will last as long as history endures. Her self-confidence in the poem to be published, to attain that population for all time.

CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in the course of a description of a visit to the gallery of the House of Commons, gives this glimpse of a man once distinguished:
"While I am standing in this group, eagerly watching for a chance to speak to Bill Allen, I presently call the names of the privileged few, I hear:
"Isn't this Mr. Davis?"
"I turn round, and right behind me stands Jefferson Davis. But grizzled, what a change in mortal man! I would scarcely have known him if he had not been called to him. And can it be possible, I mused, that this shrivelled faced, thin voiced, shrunken figure, slightly bent old man is the eloquent and commanding Senator from Mississippi, whose magnificent voice and courtly Secretary of War that was really President when Franklin Pierce was ostensibly? I felt pain for the fallen leader. My sympathy all over me. I was touched, and there is no knowing what the impulse of tender sympathy might do for fallen foe would have driven me to do and say if it had not met in the instant of first impulse the repulsive fact that Jefferson Davis, standing like an old man in

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1869.

THE pay of the illegal supernumerary officers of the House has been retained in the Appropriation Bill at Harrisburg, and it is openly avowed that it is "a regularly set up thing." The case has been managed in the House by GEORGE WILSON, of Allegheny, for which he doubtless expects the indorsement of his constituents. It is barely possible the Senate may defeat the outrage. The intention is to rush it through the last moment. At the very least let us have the record. We implore the Senate to stand firm. No Senator or Representative who braves public sentiment and gives his sanction to this measure will have any right to expect other than the swift condemnation of his constituents. At Harrisburg a Ring of Plunderers hold possession, but they will be unable to control the people. Rumor assigns the management of the supernumerary job in the Senate to Senators CONNELL, ERRETT and MCINTYRE. The record will show where these Senators stand.

BEFORE ANDREW JOHNSON left Washington a campaign was laid out for reorganizing the Democratic party South—a work in which he was to lead. The plan is developing as it was agreed upon then and there. His visit to different points in Tennessee, and his speech making, and the announcement that he will visit all the Southern States in turn, are but parts of the plan as it was agreed upon before he left Washington. The ambition of the man is greater than ever, stimulated by a thirst for revenge. At first the Governorship of Tennessee was suggested as the motive; then the Senatorship; but now it is believed that nothing short of the Presidency itself will satisfy Mr. JOHNSON. His efforts in reorganizing the party in the South will have this significance; and this is the interpretation of the wonderful egotism and self-laudation in which he constantly indulges.

HENRY WARD BEECHER having enlisted for the Free Traders, who are securing the best talent they can command, made a speech before a Brooklyn Free Trade League, Monday evening, in the course of which, forsaking his subject, he spoke as follows:

"In this nation to-day we have more to fear from bribery than from any other source. Every man is bound to labor to purify the Government, or we are swamped. The Government cannot afford to permit those corrupt influences to grow in her midst for bribery is a battering ram which she can never withstand. If he has a desire to see the wicked—he who could not be bought, but they did not go to regiments. No man could tell how he would feel if offered $50 for his vote. Suppose, also, who if not put up at auction, which all their powers, mental, moral and physical, would bring, $5, while as a legislative member he will sell for $50,000, and why?—because he holds within his control the interest of 40,000 men. Protective tariff is bringing to Washington just this class of men—the most potent for evil than any ever born in this land."

We believe that Mr. BEECHER spoke truly. We are reminded, however, in connection with his warning that the Free Trade League are openly raising large sums of money to influence legislation. How? Apparently Mr. BEECHER has furnished the only answer.

IF we rightly understand Senator WARNER'S remarks on the question of our claims against England, he would adopt the policy of masterly inactivity and advise the President to withdraw all propositions for a settlement, it being a question the settlement of which is far more important to England than ourselves. It is unquestionably true that we can better afford to leave it as it is than England. She is not always to have peace, and the moment she is at war she may be made to pay us in kind to the last cent and without much nicety in auditing the accounts. England without any doubt perceives this; and it is probably Senator WARNER'S idea to withdraw all propositions and wait for her to propose; or if she chooses, wait till that which she did to us is done to her. In such a settlement there would be a squaring of accounts in dollars and cents in a rough way, and a practical acting up to a precedent. The rejection of the treaty with but a single vote in its favor, will probably instruct England concerning the temper of the American people, and cause her to understand that this is not merely a question of dollars and cents nor an account to be audited on the basis of claims and offsets.

RAILROADS IN CONGRESS.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* has started an inquiry which ought to be pushed to an answer. We quote:

"But we should like to know to what extent the several members of Congress are interested in the construction of shares in the company, without paying any money for them, is true. Quite a number of them, probably a large majority, have already been made at least prospective participants in the good fortune of the Pacific Railroad by the gift of its managers, and though there may be no fraud in such gifts, no indictable offence can be sought, in the judging of the character of the men who rule over us at Washington, and who make laws for the country, to know who they are, and what amount of the Pacific Railroad 'swag' flows into their pockets. There certainly have been many signs of too much Pacific Railroad influence in Congress, as has been on the inside, instead of without; but the alarm of the managers at the approach of public scrutiny against them has very naught them to yield to the very proper bid for the security of the public interests which they have thus betrayed."

The Railroad power over legislation by Congress and the States has already become so great as to awaken grave forebodings. The above quotation merely suggests an inquiry which reflects the danger incident to the growth and development of that power. It is not merely the ability and disposition of the Railroads to bestow but the too prevalent desire to become recipients of shares and money which suggest the full measure of the danger threatened by the growth of this power. What proportion of those who seek to go to Congress and the Legislature from this and hundred motives, most of men will not differ widely. When we see members of Congress and the Legislature without private fortunes spending twice and thrice their salaries and have money to spare, the suggestion will force itself on the mind that they are in the service of somebody who pays liberally, and that what they had in view in seeking a nomination and election has been attained. This is no fancy sketch nor isolated case. It is freely asserted that the railroad power is too great to longer resist, and is complete "master of the situation," simply because it has shares to distribute and money to spend. The suggestion that it would be useful to bring to the light the persons bribed and the amounts they have received, is timely, and we hope some means for accomplishing this will be devised against the time Congress meets again.

THE WAY OF THE PLUNDERERS.

When the Appropriation Bill was before the Senate, Senator BILLINGFELT moved the following amendment:

"And that immediately after the passage of this act, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and are hereby required to anticipate the payment of at least one-half of the five per cent. loan due on the first day of July, 1870, the amount of the total of which is $1,667,729 29, in accordance with the provisions of the sixth section of an act to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt."

Senator BILLINGFELT supported his proposition by showing that there is at present a surplus fund on hand amounting to $1,289,000: that the receipts into the State Treasury for the months of December, January and February last, exceeded those for the corresponding months of last year by $195,000; that the receipts of the State Treasury for the months of April, May and June, of last year, were $897,000, and the expenses of the same months were $854,000, which, should the receipts and expenses for the three coming months be the same as last year, would leave a balance in the Treasury on the first day of July next, of $1,322,000; that the expenses this year will be a great deal less than those of last year, whilst the excess of receipts over expenses in July next will alone be sufficient to pay the semi-annual interest due on the first of August next. Hence it could easily be seen that we can afford to pay off immediately $800,000, of the five per cent. loan due July 1st, 1870, and thus save the interest thereon for fifteen months, amounting to $50,000, and still leave a sufficient balance in the State Treasury.

The amendment was carried, 19 to 9. But when the bill went to the Conference Committee, the members thereof on the part of the Senate *withdrew it* and it was never acted on there; and so by a backhanded blow was killed. This was done at the dictation of the Clique of Plunderers who intend to have the manipulation of the money themselves, whereby, with other accumulations, they expect to place two hundred thousand dollars in their own pockets.

The proposition of Senator BILLINGFELT is just and wise, and no good reason for opposing it can be given. The Appropriation Bill reported in the House by GEORGE WILSON, does not contain it. If that gentleman would do something to entitle himself to the regards of his constituents let him renew Senator BILLINGFELT'S motion in an independent form. It is not too late to do as good a thing as that would be. We trust it will be renewed in the Senate when the final vote is taken on the Appropriation Bill. At the very least let there be a square vote. Let us see who are for saving money to the tax ridden people, and who are for placing funds that might be used to that end into the pockets of the Clique of Plunderers.

—Since writing the above we have learned that the Senate yesterday voted the Appropriation Bill down. Let them stand firm, and in no event permit the Plunderers to triumph.

MR. SUMNER ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Senator SUMNER'S speech on the Alabama claims leaves nothing to be desired in the way of a clear exposition of the merits of the case as it is seen from the American standpoint. No one pretending to an acquaintance with the public sentiment can deny that he has set forth the views of the reflecting portion of the community. There never was an interference on the part of one nation in the affairs of another so utterly unjustifiable as the course of England towards the United States during the rebellion. Whether her course is viewed from a moral or international standpoint, it must strike the impartial observer as unwarrantable, without excuse, and therefore not to be settled by the payment of so much money for so many ships, or palliated by any resort to mere quibbles. The rebellion was the natural outgrowth of and had for its first object the maintenance of a devilish institution bequeathed to us by Great Britain. Thus it will be seen that the moral view of the subject is even stronger against England than that bearing more directly upon the infraction of her international obligations.

It cannot fail to be remarked that while the Senate gave its undivided attention to Mr. SUMNER, and at the close of his speech complimented him upon the effort, but one member of the Senate evinced a belligerent disposition, and his motion was not seconded. This indicates a disposition on the part of the Senate to bring to the discussion of the Treaty a spirit free from prejudice and passion. It does not necessarily follow because the Senate discusses the question with a gravity unusual even in our great deliberative bodies, that we are on the point of declaring war against England, or that war will ultimately succeed the discussion. The timid may banish such fears from their minds. It simply means that the honor of the nation as well as the question of dollars and cents will be taken into consideration in the settlement of the Alabama claims.

NAPOLEON I. never made an enemy without immediately taking measures to secure two friends to make good his loss. His nephew pursues the Napoleonic principle. His rigorous measures for the suppression of the publication of all matter calculated to weaken his influence, and his determination to prevent public meetings, is succeeded first by a display of liberality to the working classes in abolishing the *livrets*, or pass-book system; next by pensioning the surviving soldiers of the Republic and First Empire. This is true Machiavelian policy. The old soldiers are pensioned for throwing up their hats in times past, while those who dare to imitate them in the present are imprisoned or placed in the position of a target for the surviving soldiers to shoot at. Virtue changes in France as rapidly as the fashions.

FROM all accounts, the Monarchists will find their match in the Republican "minority," as it is termed, if a body of men representing the mass of the people can be termed a minority. Those familiar with Spanish affairs predict that the "minority" will defeat the Monarchists in the coming struggle. It is boldly declared that, for all practical purposes, it makes little difference whether Montpensier or Don Ferdinand is the head of the Cortes. In either case the Monarch will find himself without a throne. A correspondent long familiar with public affairs says that the "minority will eventually defeat the ministers, convert half of the majority, and make itself supreme in the assembly." He adds that but sixty men in the Cortes are fully aware of this fact, although there are three hundred and twenty men in that body.

MR. BEECHER, in his free trade speech, is terribly afraid of "large establishments" and "monopolies." in the line there is not a larger establishment or greater monopoly than Plymouth Church, of which Mr. Beecher is the head and front. Let him be consistent and establish free trade there. Plymouth Church is a monopoly in religion, and in those things concerning which, if anywhere, we ought to expect the least possible approach to exclusiveness. Let Plymouth Church open wide its doors in perfect freedom, and then when Mr. Beecher preaches free trade he will stand in no danger of having his thunders against monopolies turned on himself.

IT is suggested that one of the reasons there will be no Pacific Railroad excursion is that the company do not wish to furnish the opportunity for inspecting the manner the road has been built. For a year to come the companies will have all they can do in finishing up and balancing their accounts with the Directors, in securing ample equipments; and to the doing of this in the service of trade and commerce all their energies and resources should be devoted. The importance of making the whole line as good as it can be made cannot be overestimated.

FISK, the Erie King, it is said, has found the operatic and theatrical business anything but paying. It is said that he lost twenty thousand dollars alone on the operatic troupe transferred to this house by Ristenan, during its performance at Pike's Opera House. Fisk managed to quarrel with almost every one and he has now had a set-to with Pike of the Opera House, concerning a private box which Pike affirms was reserved for him at Fisk's suggestion at the time of the sale of the edifice. And Pike threatens another establishment with the money Fisk has agreed to pay him—when he gets it.

COULD we induce our city fathers to borrow a trifle of wisdom from the Massachusetts Legislature? That body has passed an act which provides for the punishment of such peddlers of the lacteal fluid as are found guilty of selling diluted milk, whether they are aware of the adulteration or not. Such a law, if strictly carried out in this locality, would not interfere largely with the revenue derived from water rates, and at the same time would save us the trouble of chalking our stomachs.

ADVICES from the St. Joseph, Michigan, fruit region state that according to the present prospects there will be a larger crop of peaches, apples, pears, plums, grapes and berries than of any preceding year. The peach crop promises to be at least double that of last year.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday says: There is now enough grain afloat for this city from Minnesota alone to load a thousand cars! So much for the grain movement.

THE Cleveland *Plaindealer*, on Monday, was removed from the building it has occupied for the last eighteen years, to No. 107 Bank street, and the editors make the removal the occasion for a retrospective glance, referring to the men who have been connected with it. The following reference to a former Pittsburgher will be read with interest by many:

"W. E. McLAREN, who was on the paper in 1852-3, will long be remembered by the readers of the *Plaindealer* as the perfection of a local editor. His literary attainments were excellent, and his poetry ranks high in the book of Ainsworth Poets. He studied divinity, and is now a distinguished minister of the Old School Presbyterian Church. To report the proceedings of a religious convention, to examine all day, to write witty criticisms on Old Hood and Hackett all the evening, and outstay the stars at a great conflagration the same night was better than food and raiment to Mac. He loved the business, and everybody loved *him*. The *Plaindealer* lost a good editor, but the church gained a good preacher, when he left us."

A JOURNAL which advocates the doctrine of free trade, inadvertently makes the following strong, although unintended, argument for protection: "It seems that the exodus of French Canadians to this country is steadily increasing of late, and that at no similar period within the last twelve years has there been such a large and continuous emigration of agriculturists. A Montreal paper says that the number now leaving weekly by way of that city is over five hundred, and that the great majority are young men. The French Canadians are an industrious and honest people, and in a very short time make excellent American citizens. They are rather backward in some respects, owing to the old degressive laws of the Province and its priestly domination; but it needs a little freedom in this country to put them alongside of any other class of the population in enterprise and intelligence."

The farmers of Canada enjoy comparative free trade and cheap British fabrics. Yet they prefer the nearer market and better prices on our side of the line. The flow of population hitherward has generally been strongest when our tariff was highest. This is a significant and undeniable fact.

ENGLISH periodicals discuss with anxiety the increase of lunacy in the United Kingdom. Between 1849 and 1868 the number of patients in the asylums in England and Wales increased by 19,000, and in Scotland there has been an increase of 1,244 in nine years. No doubt the demand for admission into asylums is greater than it was, and also that in population accounts for much; but enough is left to justify the fear that there is a growth also in the liability to insanity. Ninety per cent. of the paupers' lunatics are regarded as incurable, but a third of these are quiet and harmless. It seems that there is a class whose habits and insensible dispositions not only permit of their living in all respects with the ordinary paupers of workhouses, but even render them often the most trustworthy and useful of all the inmates in employment about the house.

A LETTER from Seville, March 10, describes a remarkable demonstration there. It was the day appointed for the grand demonstration in favor of religious worship and the free character the new creed of the Republican party. There were about 20,000 people in the procession, but including chiefly the youth of the city, from sixteen to thirty years of age, many young ladies and women marching five abreast. The prettiest girls and those dressed the nicest, were the bearers of pure white flags. There was a great number of bands of music in the procession, and many of the large flags were very handsome. They made a collection from house to house to defray the expenses. The whole city made holiday.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The brother of Percival, the poet, is confined in the Middletown insane asylum, and looks even more crazy than the poet did. He is 71 years of age, and though his face is very idiotic, he is said to be quite smart. He believes that his life will be taken to get a great sum of money that he has.

The ministers to England and France receive $17,500 a year each; the ministers to Russia, Austria, Spain and Mexico $12,000 each; the ministers to Hayti and Liberia, $7,500; the ministers resident in Sweden, Belgium, Guatemala, Bogota, Bolivia and Nicaragua, $7,500.

Wm. Burke died at Dubuque, on Friday, aged 78 years. He served in the British army at the battle of Waterloo, in the capacity of Ensign; was promoted to a Captaincy, and commanded the company guarding Napoleon at St. Helena. Fifteen years ago he came to America. During the rebellion he joined the Greybeard Regiment, and carried a musket for four years.

A swarm of bees and a bountiful store of wild honey were recently found in a tree by woodchoppers on the west side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The incident is recorded as the first discovery of the kind on the Pacific slope. There were no wild bees beyond the Sierras when that portion of the country was first occupied by emigrants from the Atlantic seaboard; but it was soon discovered that bees imported from the States thrived well, and several persons who engaged early in the business acquired large fortunes from the production of honey for the market.

A number of men, directed by a spiritualistic medium, have been for some time engaged in making an excavation at Durgin's Cave in Mt. Desert, after the hidden treasures of Capt. Kidd, etc., which have so long dazzled the dreams of the money diggers, but no yellow or moon-colored deposits have yet been found.

Vesuvius, according to the journals of Naples, has not returned to the state of rest which usually follows extensive eruptions. Columns of smoke are still rising from the craters and the fissures, and the lava is still warm, though no eruption has taken place for over a month.

The *National Intelligencer* of Monday says: We learn with great satisfaction that Mr. Garrett intends to expend the Bank of Rocks road to the end that cars may run out to Silver Spring early in June. We predict that it will be much used for picnics, excursions, &c., and, therefore, be a source of considerable income.

The afternoon New York service usual at Christ Church, was Sunday last the scene of a novel feature. The organ suddenly stopped in the midst of a hymn, and not another note was heard from it during the entire exercises. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the organist had taken offense at something done by one of the officiating clergymen during the service, and abruptly left the church.

The miners' strike in South Yorkshire, England, has assumed very formidable proportions; 1,700 men are now out of employment and between 5,000 and 6,000 persons are depending upon them for support. They are all present maintained by the Miners' Union, which has a fund of £10,000, and by contributions from other trades.

A few Sundays since a clergyman in Maine, in the middle of his sermon, had occasion to use his handkerchief, and he astonished and delighted his audience by taking from it a number of paper dolls, which his little daughter had lodged in the paternal pocket for safe keeping. The effect upon the audience can be imagined.

The Emperor Napoleon, with the Empress, the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, and all the Imperial family, will pay a visit in August next to Cordea, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I.

A Paris correspondent says: "Of all the Bourbon Princes and Princesses now in Paris, there is only one who, if suddenly deprived of his fortune, could make a good living by his own efforts. It is Don Sebastian, the Infante, who is a capital portrait painter."

An English correspondent, writing on the 15th ult., says of the weather: "Having had 'March winds and April showers' in January and February, which brought out peach blossoms, we are now, *mutatis mutandis*, plunged into the depth of winter"

The latest fashion in hats for young men takes the form of a sort of skull-cap, with a peak, made of sky-blue cloth. If colored hats are to be in vogue, why not adopt green as the favorite color? It is agreeable to the eye, and would in many instance correspond with the mental bearings of the wearer.

Governor Geary.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have been a great admirer of Governor Geary. His manner of administering affairs as an Executive officer in the post he now occupies I have very frequently said that he has had no superior, and very few equals, among all the Governors of the State. I think he has a will of his own, and is above bribery. I was not only in favor of his re-election, but felt deeply interested in securing that result, believing that we had no man in the State better fitted for Governor than he.

But I must confess my astonishment at the course he pursued in regard to Twitchell and Eaton at Philadelphia. The Legislature, in a noble step towards the abolition of cruel punishments, passed a law recently authorizing the Governor to commute the penalty of death into imprisonment for a term of years, or for life, according to his judgment. And yet when he could, in perfect accordance with this further injury from these men, by sending them to the Penitentiary, he declined doing so, and allowed the hangman to do his work upon Eaton, and Twitchell to meet his fate by suicide. Eaton to the last gasp protested his innocence, and doubts of his guilt were entertained by many respectable people. Under these circumstances I am surprised that Governor Geary, when he could commute the punishment, did not do so. Had not the Legislature given him this power I would not have anything to say as to the propriety of his refusing to execute the law or pardon the criminal. But when he could have put these men where they could never do any more mischief to society, without taking their lives, it looks as though he thirsted for their blood to see them perish as they did. Not for the world, all its honors and wealth, would I stand in Governor Geary's shoes. Remember, Mr. Editor, I do not charge blood thirstiness on our Governor, I only say that in the absence of any *reasons* he might give for his course, it *looks* as though his motives or his feelings were bad.

Judge Edmonds of New York is a great Spiritualist, and professes to daily and hourly intimate communication with his departed friends. In an address he some time ago delivered, a copy of which a friend recently handed me to read, he speaks of an Infernal Court, one of his fellow-judges in New York, who, like himself, had much to do in sentencing criminals to death. "Why, Judge," said he, "I am surrounded by the spirits of those men whom we condemned to be hanged, and they I must go with them. Good God! must I?" Now I am totally ignorant of the truth of spiritualism, never having witnessed any facts connected with it, but if injured souls in the other world come back and haunt the footsteps of those who have wronged them here, I don't envy Governor Geary, when, in the night watches, he meets the ghost of Eaton, and hears his reproaches for not heeding his dying protestations of innocence, which might be confirmed by the developments of time, had the penalty been commuted!

I congratulate you, Mr. Editor, on the passage of the bill authorizing a Governor of Pennsylvania to commute the penalty of death in capital cases. If we cannot convert Governor Geary to the Christian views you have been advocating in your columns in regard to the punishment of death, I think we will have to look around for another man who will so operate with the Legislature in its efforts to christianize our system of jurisprudence by removing the blood stains from the statute book. As you have suggested, the gallows, witchcraft and deodands, together with stoning to death a man guilty of gathering sticks on the seventh day of the week, which is the Sabbath of the Lord our God—all these belong to the far distant ages of the past, and have no binding obligation upon us. Let the dead bury the dead. Our work is to *prevent* crime by unfolding the laws of the universe, which bear upon the formation of a man's character when he is a child in his mother's womb, and to inculcate constant obedience thereto. If men would pay as much attention to law in the generation and training of their children as they do to that of their horses, the prisons and penitentiaries would soon be depopulated. ZWINGLER.

How President Finney Tried to Convert Secretary Cox.

[From the Church Union.]

When the news first reached us as to the appointments, and my wife broke to me the intelligence that J. D. Cox was one, I thought more of Grant than I ever had before.

And it was because I knew Cox. I never had a personal acquaintance with him, but being at Oberlin at the time that he was, and engaged in study, I had a good opportunity for knowing something of him. What made me esteem him so highly was, his unflinching defense of the truth *as he regarded it*. And the fact that he differed so widely from those in "authority" marked him as a "black sheep," and he was regarded by many as bordering on infidelity or something worse, because he dared to resist what he regarded as untruth. He was ordained by all the Presbyteries in which I used to appear to me that President Finney regarded his conversion to certain theological views as of more importance than all the class besides. I have seen Mr. Finney when he appealed as if the fires of Vesuvius were burning within him, and he would pour forth such a torrent and volume of such burning eloquence as would electrify the best congregation; and when in his most forcible arguments and burning appeals, he would turn his back to the congregation, and stare Cox in the face, and seem to be laboring with mighty efforts to overcome what he regardeded as error in the young man, I have seen, at the conclusion of these great efforts turn away and weep, as he saw in the face of Cox that his efforts was lost. I have often heard wonder expressed how it was possible for any human being to sit and have volley after volley of hot shot poured into him, and no mark of surrender appear on his countenance.

Skeletons in Lafayette.

A letter from Lafayette, speaking of the discovery of skeletons at that point, says: "These four skeletons are almost positively known to be the remains of four wealthy land buyers, who visited Lafayette in 1844, for the purpose of investing the large sums which they had brought with them in the purchase of real estate in the environs of the prosperous and rapidly growing city. One or two of them are known, one afternoon shortly after their arrival in Lafayette, to have left the house of entertainment which the skeletons have now been found, and which was at that time the most disreputable and ill-favored harridan. They never returned to the hotel at which they were stopping, and some time afterward one of the prostitutes of the aforesaid brothel declared that several men had been murdered at the house. The affair, however, was soon afterward forgotten, and it was not until now that the citizens of Lafayette have called the circumstances to mind. An investigation has been ordered, and, perhaps, more particulars may be brought to light in consequence."

WAR RAVAGES.

Claims of Pennsylvania for Damages.

The Border Claim Commissioners, appointed by the Governor under the act of 9th April, 1868, to assess the damages sustained by the citizens of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, York, Perry and Cumberland, of this State, have made a report to Auditor General Hartranft, by which it appears that the amount of losses claimed is $1,821,681 64, and the amount allowed $1,697,351 52. The losses are divided among the counties as follows:

Perry county—Damages by Union troops to real estate, $1,515 00, and to personal property, $1,227 89; and by rebel troops to personal property, $70 00. Total amount to real and personal in Perry county, $2,808 00, of which $2,640 40 is allowed.

Bedford county—Damages by Union troops to real property, $198 00; to personal, $4,623 10. Damages by rebels to real property, $500 00; to personal, $2,031 25. Total amount claimed, $7,352 35; allowed, $7,126 23.

Fulton county—Damages by Union troops to real estate, $250 00; to personal property, $1,438. Damages by rebels to real property, $1,389 25; to personal, $50,714 07. Total amount claimed, $54,421 32; allowed, $48,600 07.

Cumberland county—Damages by Union troops to real property, $22,197 22; to personal, $28,857 38. Damages by rebels to real property, $10,881 88; to personal, $176,855 55. Total amount claimed, $238,792 02; allowed, $216,724 46.

Adams county—Damages by Union troops to real property, $14,728 27; to personal, $30,823 68. Damages by rebels to real, $117,670 87; to personal, $332,278 00. Total amount claimed, $502,-802 97; allowed, $507,702 82.

York county—Damages by Union troops to real property, $1,230 30; to personal, $5,309 12. Damages by rebels to real, $7,832 48; to personal, $12,630 57. Total amount claimed, $127,698 55; allowed, $78,728 76.

Franklin county—Damages by Union troops to real property, $1,222 22; to personal, $93,793 84. Total amount claimed, $858,162 18; allowed, $758,723 06.

From the above report it would seem that either the claimants were conscientious and modest, or the Commissioners, very liberal. The report is made too late for action at the present session of the Legislature.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Annual Meeting in Scranton, June 8th—Information for Delegates.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SCANTON, PA., April 13, 1869.

The Good Templars of Pennsylvania will please bear in mind that the sixteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, will be held in the city of Scranton on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M. All arrangements for excursion tickets, entertainment, &c., &c., will be announced in the organ of the order, the *Keystone Good Templar*, of Lancaster, Pa., published weekly by J. W. Wright & Co., with Rev. M. Mauch, assistant and managing editor. Those who have seen the paper called *Father Abraham* know Capt. Rauch to be an able and very witty writer.

Hon. S. B. Chase, G. W. C. T. of I. O. G. T., of Pennsylvania, has issued a circular in reference to the Grand Lodge session, from which I make a few extracts:

"The representatives to this session must be elected by the respective subordinate Lodges on the first regular meeting in May.

"A representative must be a Third Degree member, and a member of the Lodge he represents.

"No Lodge can be represented by any but its own members; and a transfer of membership that vacates a representative's seat." Con. Art., Sec. 5, 1865, page 4.

"Each lodge composed of not more than one hundred members shall be entitled to one representative; over one hundred and not exceeding two hundred, two representatives; over two hundred and not exceeding three hundred members three representatives; exceeding three hundred members four representatives, and no lodge shall be entitled to more than four representatives, and any Past officer member shall be eligible to election as representative." Const. and Statutes, Article 3, Sec. 1.

"All W. C. T.'s and P. W. C. T.'s, W. V. T.'s and P. W. V. T.'s and all Deputies in good standing in their several Lodges, are entitled to the G. L. degrees, and all the privileges of membership except voting. Proper certificates of their rank and good standing must be presented from their respective Lodges." Const.—Art. I., Sec. 6 and 7.

"No representative or non-voting member can be admitted from lodges which are in arrears to the Grand Lodge for *per capita* tax accrued before the quarter ending April 30, 1868 (Con. Art. I., Sec. 7), and no lodge will be entitled to representation that has not made its returns for the quarter ending June 30, 1868, before the morning of the first day's session; as the only evidence which the Committee on Credentials can have of the standing of members each lodge contains, is the regular return of last signed officers, and the receipt for the quarter for which the return is made, and the seal affixed if the lodge has one.

"Forms of credentials may be found on page 59 of new constitution.

"Alternate representatives may be chosen at same time as regulars, but they are only entitled to seats in the absence of the principals." (Chase's Digest, 7th ed., page 214, sec. 24, Gen. Art., 1, sec. 4.

The session of 1869 will be one of great importance and an unusually interesting meeting is anticipated. Let all attend who can possibly do so. Over six hundred Lodges will in all probability send upwards of one thousand representatives and visitors. The Committees on Good Templars are preparing for a grand time.

J. A. D.

What the Women Will Do.

"From the Revolution."

Women have been thinking, thinking, studying Philosophy, Hebrew Greek, first principles, and when they translate the Bible for themselves we shall have a new evangel of womanhood, wifehood and motherhood. When woman understands the science of life, she will see the wisdom of the command, "Be ye not unequally yoked," and of the solemn warning, given mid the thunder of Mount Sinai, "The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children." If the Bible teaches one thing, it is a pure and holy maternity. Ignorance and vice, rum, tobacco, disease and sin have their birth in homes.

But we see dawnings of a better day in the church. Many of the most profound thinkers are giving to the Inspired Word a higher and nobler interpretation of woman's mission. The Methodist clergy, more generally than those of any other pr ogress, has already dropped the word "obey" from its marriage service, and the orthodox clergy, more generally than those called liberal, are now taking part, with pen and tongue, in the grand discussion for the enfranchisement of women and everywhere rowdyism, platforms in our conventions, Henry Ward Beecher, who before the war, has fiendily demanded the recognition of woman in the recent Independence Day song to the nation as an equal in the marriage service. In Plymouth church women are deaconesses, have a voice in its business matters, speak, and pray in the weekly meetings.

"ANTICIPATIONS."

And is the time approaching,
By prophets long foretold,
When Israel shall dwell together,
One Shepherd and one fold?
Shall every kin perish,
To famine and hate be thrown,
And every prayer be offered
To Christ as the Christian's God?

Shall Jew and Gentile, meeting
From many a distant shore,
Around the altar kneeling,
One common Lord adore?
Shall all that dwell on earth,
Remove and pass away,
Like dew-drops at the morning
Before the blaze of day?

Shall all that now unites us
More sweet and lasting prove,
A closer bond of union,
In a fonst land of love?
Shall strife and discord cease,
All earth His blessed Kingdom,
The Lord and Prince of Peace?

O long expected dawning,
Come with thy cheering rays!
When shall the morning brighten,
The shadows flee away?
O sweet anticipation!
It cheers the watchers on,
Tis gray, and hope, and labor,
Till the dark night be gone.

A WRITER in Appleton's *Journal* suggests what he considers the only adequate method for putting a stop to the evils of adulteration in the common articles of food. This is nothing less than to teach the art of discovering and exposing adulterations, in the public schools. The object of education, he says, is the preparation for right living, and this is an important element in it. Every school should have a laboratory, and every boy and girl of fifteen should be instructed in elementary chemical testing and the use of the common microscope. The essayist insists that the plan is entirely feasible, as no more than a fair capacity is required to analyze a sample of saleratus than to work out a problem in fractions. He continues as follows:

"This is the true point of attack upon the system of concealed adulteration from which we suffer. Let it once be understood that even half a dozen of the public schools are prepared to make this study a specialty, let competent expert instructors be provided (and one such might officiate at several places), and let samples of the common articles of food for consumption be made regular object lessons of careful examination, and not only would the mental cultivation be of itself valuable, but it could not fail to exert a powerful influence in repressing fraudulent practices. Indirectly established, and with the sympathy of the community, it would act as a permanent commission of inquiry, and might be made to operate with energy and efficiency. Moreover, as the pupils went out into life armed with the knowledge, families would begin to have their defense, and a habit of searching into these matters would gladly follow among the people."

IT is now proposed to unite Scotland and Ireland by a tunnel, starting on the Irish side from a point midway between Cushenden and Cushendall, on the coast of Entrim, and on the Scotch side at Glenstrone, from whence it would run through the head of the Mull of Cantyre. The total length of the tunnel would be fourteen miles three furlongs, and it is said that the ground through which it would have to be made is exceedingly favorable for tunneling operations, and the sandstone for lining it can be had in any quantity on the Irish side. It is proposed to construct the tunnel for a single line only, the extreme depth being 1,000 feet, and the clear width at the level of the rails fifteen feet. It is proposed, however, to lay down three lines of rails to accommodate the wide and narrow guage carriages. The time estimated for completing the tunnel is three and a half years, and the cost four and a quarter million of pounds. To pay a dividend of five per centum the road should earn forty-two pounds per mile per week.

A ROPE is in course of manufacture in England, which, it is asserted, is larger than any one heretofore made. It is a round wire rope, 9¾ inches in circumference, 11,180 yards long, and weighing upwards of sixty tons. The rope consists of six strands, ten wires in each strand, and each wire measuring 12,180 yards. The whole length of wire is 726,000 yards, or 412½ miles; the strands surrounding a hemp center of 27 inches of rope yarn, made from Petersburgh clean hemp, each thread measuring 1,000 yards and a little over 230 miles. For the completion of the manufacture, the rope finally receives a good coat of composition of Stockholm tar and boiled linseed oil. The rope is made from patent charcoal wire. The wire is all tested, and all guaranteed not to stretch more than six per cent. at furthest, without breakage. Some samples that were tested recently broke, after stretching only four per cent.

SWEDEN and Norway sent 18,000 emigrants to this country last year; and a much larger number is looked for this year. We learn that the Transatlantic steamers are taking measures to establish a more expeditious and economical route for them than heretofore, by directing the current of emigration from Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic countries, through Scotland, instead of through England, as heretofore, substituting Leith for Hull as the port of arrival from the Continent, and Glasgow for Liverpool as the port of departure for America. —*N. Y. Times.*

A LETTER FROM EUROPE.—The Paris correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial says: "Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, has been presented to the Emperor, and has had a private audience. He is a man of fine appearance, and has a very pleasant manner. He is a great favorite with the Emperor, and is a welcome guest at the Tuileries. He is a man of wealth, and has a fine house in Paris, which he has furnished in a very elegant manner. He has a fine library, and is a man of literary tastes. He is a widower, and has no family with him. He is a man of fine social qualities, and is very popular with the Americans in Paris."

A LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Peterson's Corn Ointment did me more good than everything I have tried for five years.
B. L. H. DABBS—Photographer,
46 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Peterson's Ointment acted as if by magic. All pain is removed, and my Corns have disappeared, thanks to Peterson's Corn Ointment.
ANDREW HEGGS,
3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

My Corns have not troubled me since I used Peterson's Corn and Bunion Ointment.
JAMES E. ANDERSON,
Clerk at St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

From the Great Patent Medicine Man of the West:
A. J. RANKIN—Peterson's Corn Ointment is ready sale here. Please send me 10 gross more.
JOHN F. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

From the Great Patent Medicine Man of the East:
A. J. RANKIN—I used Peterson's Ointment for a Corn. Relief from pain was prompt, the cure permanent.
BRENT GOOD,
Of firm D. Barnes & Co

Price 50 cents. Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of 60 cents. Address the Manufacturer and Proprietor.
A. J. RANKIN, Druggist,
44 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

DR. SARGENT'S
Backache Pills
Is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any obstruction of the Kidneys, Subduing Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S
Backache Pills
Have been in use thirty-five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, pain in the joints, difficulty in voiding the urine, general exhibility, &c., &c.

THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,
Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body passes; these worn out particles, if not removed, are poisonous, consequently when these organs are diseased, the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved at once the result may be fatal.

This much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only remedy that is put up in the shape of pills, and is much more easily taken than the ordinary Diuretic Draughts, the pills being sugar-coated.

Price Fifty Cents per Box. Sugar-coated,
For Sale by All Druggists.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Send for pamphlet.
GEORGE A. KELLY,
Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh. d*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Borough of East Birmingham for paving of streets, are hereby notified to call at once and pay the amounts due by them at my office. By order of the Town Council, all amounts unpaid after the expiration of ten days from date, will be placed in the hands of the Solicitor for collection.
GEO. YRAUTMAN, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL COMPANY.
The Fourth Instalment, $2 per share, on the Capital Stock is now due, payable at the Banking House of N. HOLMES & SONS.
Certificates of stock are now ready to be issued to all subscribers paying up in full.
JAMES H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, April 9, 1869.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
CHIMNEY SWEEP.
GRATES SET, RANGES AND FURNACES REPAIRED.
Orders addressed to Box 775 Pittsburgh Postoffice, or left at 206 Liberty street, Hand Street Bridge, or at my residence No. 14 strawberry alley, will receive prompt attention.

DUQUESNE FORGE.
WILLIAM MILLER,
SUCCESSOR TO JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,
Has facilities coextens

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, 1869.

There is a moderate degree of activity in the local money market, but there is no essential difference in its general features from last week. The demand for loans appears well distributed, and represents most of the leading branches of business. Checking is not as heavy this week as last, and deposits are better than up, yet the volume of discount business is light. Rates for money are regulated by the necessities of the borrower on the outside market. Some of the local bank stocks have touched a higher price than has been ever before reached. Exchange. National Bank was sold at 74, which is between three and four per cent. advance over sales a few weeks ago. Merchants and Manufacturers' brought 71—an advance of about 1 per cent. Insurance stocks are generally lower. Most of our companies of late have been losing heavily by fires, and the market for such securities is very dull. Pennsylvania sold as low as 19½, and Western Insurance Company at 41½, about two per cent below previous price.

There was a general advance in government bonds to-day. In fact all different issues participated in the rise, and the whole market sold up to an unusual price. Jay Cook & Co., in their circular under date of yesterday, received by McVay & Co., predict an advance in bonds:

"The Government market has remained very steady all day, with but few transactions both at the boards and offices. Money was working closer than yesterday, and although the supply has been ample, with little demand for fair to good at 86 @ 87 50. We notice also by Mr. Gillett & Co. for E. Norton, of 58 beef, aggregating 114 lbs net, at $9 40 @ hundred.

HOGS—The receipts have been fair and the market active, with most sales effected immediately on arrival, and but few held over. We quote the best Philadelphia hogs at 21½ and yorkers at $10@10 50.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 14—River rising, with 10 feet in the canal. Weather clear and pleasant.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Electo.....	Donaldson.....	Geneva.
Elizabeth.....	Houghton.....	Elizabeth.
Fairchild.....	Phillips.....	Geneva.
Allena May.....	Finnegan.....	Geneva.
Bryant.....	Moore.....	Parkersburg.
Mary Savage.....	Schaefer.....	St. Louis.

Departed.

Elizabeth.....	Houghton.....	Elizabeth.
E. Benton.....	Cable.....	Geneva.
Chieftain.....	Phillips.....	Geneva.
Grey Eagle.....	Brennan.....	Parkersburg.
Mary Miller.....	Martin.....	St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA MARKS.—Seven feet and two inches.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet and two inches, and about at a stand. On the Allegheny marks there is large eight feet. The weather continues cool. On the landing we continue to notice a fair amount of activity. The shipments were liberal to most points.

DISPATCHES.

THE Glendale, Capt. Hare, passed Louisville on the 12th inst.

THE steamer Lorena left St. Louis for this port on Monday.

THE towboat Boaz passed Cairo on Saturday, with 200,000 bushels of coal for Memphis.

THE G. A. Thompson was insured for $7,500 in the Boatman's and Eureka of Cincinnati, and the Hartford, of Hartford.

THE steamer Emma No. 3, Capt. J. H. Maratta, arrived at New Orleans on the 12th, from Pittsburgh.

CAPTAIN A. B. SHAW, who had the cap of his knee broken, is a passenger on the steamer Belle Vernon for this city.

THE steamer Glasgow, Captain Robinson, was announced to leave St. Louis for this port on Tuesday.

THE steamer Imperial is on her way from St. Paul to St. Louis with 70,000 bushels of wheat for New Orleans.

THE steamers New York and R. C. Gray were to leave Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday.

THE towboat Mary Davage and barges will be found at the landing. She will load for St. Louis and will have dispatch.

THE steamer Maggie Hays, Captain Martin, left for St. Louis, with 800 tons of freight in boats and barges and quite a number of passengers. Photo—H. Whitten and J. Muivin.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Lizzie Bay, Capt. Moore. This boat is side wheel, has superior accommodation, and is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers.

THE Nashville packet Camelia, Capt. Thos. H. Golding, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati, Louisville and Cairo. The first clerk is Mr. George Spiain, a careful and obliging officer.

THE favorite passenger steamer Armadillo, Captain A. McCarty, takes her departure this day for St. Louis, Alabama, Hawk's Landing and St. Paul. This boat has fine accommodations and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

THE punctual Nashville packet Camelia, Captain Thos. H. Golding, is fast filling up, and will have dispatch for this and all intermediate ports. Persons who have traveled on the Camelia speak in flattering terms of her appointments.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The fine packet Armadillo, Captain A. McCarty, takes her departure this day for St. Louis and the headwaters of the upper Mississippi. Passengers will no doubt be pleased to learn that Captain R. Laughlin, one of the cleverest officers that comes to this port, has charge of the office.

HO, FOR THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The first-class packet Wauanita, Captain Charles A. Dyas, is announced for the head waters of the Mississippi, to go through without reshipping. This is the best opportunity for shippers of moving West that don't wish to change boats. The first clerk is Mr. Geo. L. Reppert, a clever and gentlemanly officer.

THE Northern Line Packet Company charge the following rates from Davenport to St. Louis: Flour, 20c; per bbl; bulk, hands and bagging, 25c; paper, 5c; highwines, $1 00; flour, per sack of 49 lbs, 15c, per barrel, 30c; hams and bacon, 25c; dry hides in bundles, 35c; brooms, per dozen, 25c; tubs, 70c; buckets, 25c.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says Capt. Dowler will soon be prominently before the public, as we promised. He built a boat for that purpose. Recall for his purposes. He set to work energetically, built another of larger dimensions at Beardstown; has purchased a hull and engines for her here, and will bring her down with the newly invented wheels in a few days.

IN regard to the sinking of the ottie Sullivan, a dispatch from Evansville says: We are unable to ascertain the positive losses, as the statements of different parties are conflicting, and an investigation will be required to fix the responsibility. The Sullivan was en route to the Little Wabash River, and had a light trip. There was no insurance on the boat.

THE Nashville *American* on Saturday says: The steamer Pink Varble, now loading at the upper wharf for Cairo, received on board yesterday fifty thousand of Tennessee coal from the Sewanee coal mines on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, consigned to a manufacturing firm in Indianapolis, Texas. This coal is to possess excellent qualities for manufacturing purposes.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The Glasgow, from Dubuque, brought down 900 tons of freight, including 15 tons scrap iron for Pittsburgh and 200 tons pig lead for Louisville. She carried 150 passengers on her trip, and brought 75 here. She will leave for Pittsburgh to-morrow. Ice and snow are crossing Lake Pepin on the 9th, and the ice was apparently as strong as ever. We will probably be some days before navigation is open to St. Paul.

THE Council Bluff (Iowa) *Nonpareil*, of Thursday, says: Hon. Samuel Kirkwood, Governor, arrived on Wednesday. He was met at Plattsmouth by Gen. Dodge, for the use of the Council Bluffs and Nebraska Ferry company, and arrived on Wednesday. She was built at Wheeling, Ohio, by the same whose name she bears, and is a staunch craft, with first-class boilers and substantial machinery and good for effective service. She has a capacity for carrying thirty tons, two horses and a hand. She is officered by Capt. Swobe, captain, and John McPherson, pilot. She will find full occupation for the rapidly increasing transfer business between this city and the opposite side of the river.

MEMPHIS.—The *Avalanche* of Friday says: The steamer Republic, for New Orleans, did not go off until yesterday at noon. She filled out with 1,000 bales of cotton, 350 bags of oil-cake, and some miscellaneous freight. Mrs. Anna E. Lupe, of St. Louis, who was a passenger on Grand Republic, from Vicksburg to New Orleans for her health, died very suddenly on the boat Wednesday night. She was in feeble health, but retired at 10 o'clock seemingly well, but died during the night, unknown to her friends, who were accompanying her. Her remains were placed in a metallic case and sent to St. Louis yesterday. She was the consort of Mr. Lupe, the proprietor of the saloon in St. Louis opposite the Planters'.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch says: When the Selma was at Dixie Landing, in the Atchafalaya Cut-off, fire was discovered among the cotton on the forward guard. The fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered. Efforts were then made to subdue it, but all but two recovered in, of course, a dangerous condition. Captain Scovill attributes the safety of the boat to the fact of the cotton being put up with iron ties. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from the furnace. The boat sustained no damage. She left last evening for Williamsport. The Alice, recently sunk in Lake Pontchartrain, has been raised, and is now safely moored in the new canal.

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupon and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 132½.

NEW YORK, April 14—P. M.

MONEY.

Money was in moderate demand during the morning at coin interest on government bonds, and 7 @ 8 per cent, currency with a commission of 1-32 on checks. In the afternoon the market as yesterday worked easier, and before 3 o'clock capital was plenty at 7 per cent, currency. Some banks report increased receipts of currency from the interior. Some increase has been caused by reports that the District Attorney is gathering evidence concerning loans made above the legal rate, with a view to enforcing the provisions of the usury law. Commercial paper dull at 10@12½ per cent.

STERLING

Stronger under the easing in money and cash gold; time bankers' 107¾@107¾ for 60 days, and 108¼@ 108½ for sight.

GOLD

Firmer; opened at 132¾, advanced to 133¼, and closed at 132¾. Loans at 1-32 per diem. The rates paid for carrying were 7 down to 2 per cent. to flat.

GOVERNMENTS

Stronger and higher, with 10's and 20's as the features. Coupons '81, 116¾@116¾; do '62, 112¾@113; do '64, 107¾@107¾; do '65, 107¾@107¾; do 5-20's, 107¾@ 107¾; do '67, 108@108¼; do 68, 108¼@108¾; do 10-40s 103¾@ 104.

STATE BONDS

Dull. Missouris, 85; new Tennessees, 68¼@68; North Carolinas, 58¼@58¾.

THE STOCK MARKET

During the morning was dull but generally steady. New York Central and Rock Island were exceptions, and showed unusual activity. The former dominated the market in 93@93¾, while the latter was very strong on renewed reports of a scrip dividend. In the afternoon the market was somewhat irregular, with wide fluctuations in leading stocks. The feature was the bull side there was in the advance of Rock Island to 134. Fort Wayne to 131½, Wabash to 66½, and Marquette preferred to 88¾. The principal change on the "bear" side was the fall of New York Central to 92¾, with intense pressure to sell. A report was current that in face of this bill to December 31st, May and June 35@40; April to September 30@35; and late in November 30@.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Standard Oil Works.....48 | Fisher Bros.....	320
Total.....	368

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Hall & Co., 102 bbls ref to Warden, Free & Co, Philada.

Standard Oil Company, 317 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....1,279 bbls

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Duncan & Williams, 45 bbls refined to W. Shaffer & Bro, Phila.

Lockhart & Co, 25 bbls tar to C B Hubley & Co, Philadelphia.

Jos. S. Moorhouse, 12 bbls lub to Wallace & Curtis, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Co, Weddle, 1 bbl lub to M R George, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....83 bbls

Total shipments Tar.....10 bbls

Total shipments Lubricating.....13 bbls

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, 1869.

CATTLE—The cattle market since Monday morning has been dull, with a fair run of receipts, and very few buyers. Most of the cattle arriving are shipping East on owners' account. The arrivals are generally of a good quality of cattle, much superior to the general offerings. Fair to good sell readily at $7 00@ 8 00 ₱ hundred.

SHEEP—There has been a fair run of sheep, with considerable receipts of clipped. The supply has been good, with a fair active demand for fair to good at $6 00@7 50. We notice sales by E. Gillett & Co. for E. Norton, of 58 beef, aggregating 114 lbs net, at $9 00 ₱ hundred.

HOGS—The receipts have been fair and the market active, with most sales effected immediately on arrival, and but few held over. We quote the best Philadelphia hogs at 21½ and yorkers at $10@10 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 14, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Par buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull at $5 50@6 25 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull and lower; sales of No 1 at $1 12@1 15; No 2 at $1 04@1 06¼, closing steady at $1 06; sales of No 2 at $1 07@1 07¾, seller last half April; sales of No 2 since 1 change at $1 09¾.

CORN—Quiet and 1@2c lower; sales of new at 55¾ @ 56c; no grade 50@50½c, closing at 50@50½c for new, and 54@54½c for high mixed.

OATS—Dull at 31¾@32c, closing at 31¾; sales at 31c seller last half of April.

RYE—Dull and 2@2½c higher at $1 16@1 19 for regular and fresh closing at $1 16@1 17 for regular and fresh.

BARLEY—2@3c higher; sales at $1 08@1 75, closing steady at $1 70@1 75.

HOGSWINE—Sales offered, 87c asked.

PROVISIONS—New Orleans, 16c asked; 81@81 93. Sugar 10½c for common to coffee.

Pork—Dull and lower; closing. Mess pork $20 50 cash, $21 00 seller last half of May, $20 50@20 75 seller June, $21 00 seller July. Lard—Dull and lower; bulk shoulders 12c, buyer the month.

Hams—Unchanged and nominal; seller 8 @ 9 09 9 95 for medium; $10 25@10 50 for city cured.

Dry Salt Meats—Active and steady at the opening, quiet and easy at the close; 10½@10¾c for shoulders; 15½@15¾c for fair to medium; 16@17 62½ for good to choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton is better and more active; sales 3,300 bales at 28¾@29c for middlings uplands. Flour—receipts 6,572 bbls; flour dull and unchanged; sales 5,600 bbls at $6 90@8 for superfine State and western; $7 60@9 for extra State; $8 50@9 30 for extra western; $7 60@8 for white wheat extra Genesee; $8 50@9 for good to choice Ohio; $7 85@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Rye flour quiet and heavy; $5 75@6 25 for fine and extra. Corn meal—Western and Jersey, $4 30@4 40 for common to fair extra; $4 45@4 60 for good to choice. Wheat—Receipts of 9,000 bushels; spring wheat dull and lower; sales 30,000 bushels at $1 08@1 09 for No 2 spring in store and delivered; $1 09@1 10 for white Milwaukee; $1 11@1 12 for amber Illinois; $1 13@1 14 for amber Iowa. Rye dull and drooping; sales 1,000 bushels at $1 25. Barley heavy and declining; sales 1,000 bushels at $1 20 for German, and Canada West on private terms. Barley malt dull and drooping. Corn—Receipts 37,000 bushels; corn opened active, weak and 1c lower; sales 67,000 bushels at 60@60½c for new mixed Western; 60c for new white Western; 66c for yellow Western; 61@61½c for old do; 61c for new Jersey; 62c for old do; 63c for handsome and white western; 66c for prime do. Receipts of oats 11,836 bush; oats dull; sales 27,000 bushels at 37@38c for Canada; 39@40c for Jersey; 40@41c for Long Island; 41@42c for Western; 42@43c for State. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet; sales of hhds Cuba at 32@32½c. Sugars quiet; sales of hhds Cuba at 9½@10c; 10½@10¾c for refined; 10¾@11c for refined standard A; 11@11¼c for extra C; 11¼@11½c for yellow; 11¾@11¾c for white. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 14—Flour nominal. Wheat dull, closing 2c lower; amber $1 07; white $1 10; amber $1 08 buyer April. Corn dull and heavy; sales of No 1 at 56c; No 2 at 55c; no grade. Rye dull and nominal at $1 20@1 30. Barley—Canada held at $1 90; State $1 70; no sales.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 14.—Wheat quiet; No 1 white wheat $1 05; No 2 do $1 00@1 02; No 1 amber $1 00@1 02. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn—No 1 at 50@50½c. Oats dull at 32@32½c. Clover seed advancing; being firm at $9 @ 9 25.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Flour quiet, with a better demand; family $7 25@8 50. Wheat in good demand; sales 2,500 bush No 2 red winter at $1 40; No 3 do at $1 45. Corn in demand at 55c for car. Oats firmer at 36@37c. Corn in demand and firm; sales 2,000 bush at 55c. Rye firm and in good demand at full prices. Whisky in fair demand at 86c. Provisions firmer; prices quiet and unchanged. Mess pork held at $21, but offerable at better than $20 50 cash. Lard dull; shoulders sold at 12½; hams are generally held at 19c, and sides at 14½. Bacon dull; for shoulders 12½c; for clear rib and clear sides 15½c; for sugar cured hams 19@20c. Butter steady and quiet at 30@35c for choice. Eggs firm and in good demand at 17½c in the extent of 300 bbls. Lard oil dull at 85@90c. Freights unchanged; the supply large. No change in oil; linseed $1 65; coal $1 60@1 65. Petroleum, Rowe's Lighting and other seed advanced to $1 60@1 70; clover seed at 11½ @12c. Pittsburgh coal 10c. Hay dull at $20@22 for prime. Groceries—Sugars active at 9½@10c. Porto Rico declined to 9½@9¾c; coffee at 24@26c. Gold 132¾, buying. Exchange firm at par to ¼ @ premium buying; ¼ premium selling.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Tobacco more active but unchanged. Cotton—some transactions at 28½c. Hemp—small sales choice undressed at $ 19@19 50. Flour very dull, with sales of XX at $6 50@7 25; spring and fall supers range at $4 00@5 25; do XX $5 75@6 50; XXX $6 75@7 50; family $8 00@9 00; choice fall brought full prices, but medium and grades dull and lower. Corn—No 2 mixed at $ 57@ 57½; No 3 at 56½@57; white scarce and firm at $ 60@ 61 for strictly choice to fancy; $ 59@60 for ordinary to good. Oats—No 2 at 40@40½c; No 3 at 39@39½c; no grades dull and lower; sales at 38@39c. Corn dull and lower at 60@60½c for white and yellow, and 55@56c for mixed. Rye dull; sales at $1 20@1 21. Barley—Canada held at $1 90; State $1 70; no sales.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; sales at $1 11 for No 1; $1 06 for No 2. Oats dull and nominal; sales at 30@30½c. New rye entirely nominal. Barley steady at $1 60@1 70 for No 2.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Cotton steady at 27½@28c; receipts 301 bales; exports 36 bales. Flour dull; super $7 00@7 50; extra $8 00@8 50; family $9 00@10 00. Corn—White 65c. Hay 80@85c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 12½c; sides 17½c; bulk meats quiet; shoulders 12½c; sides 16½c.

For Additional Telegraph Markets See First Page.

LAND FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES OF RICH TIMBER, MINERAL AND FARMING LANDS, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, the extension of which Road to Baltimore is now rapidly approaching completion. For above Lands are lying in different points on said Road, and will be sold at very low prices, in amounts of 100 Acres and upwards. For particulars, &c., address Lock Box No. 158, Pittsburgh Postoffice, or Lock Box No. 14, McKeesport, Pa.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pennsylvania Central R. R—Duquesne Depot.

E H Myers & co, 10 bbls hams, 4 bbls onions; Hayworth & D, 2 bags do, 10 bbls fish; B L Fahnestock & co, 2 cars pig lead, 9 pkgs drugs; T W Phillips & co, 2 do; Mullins & Malone, 1 do scrap iron; W F Jones, 1 do; James Singer, Nimick & co, 1 do fire brick; McKnight 20 do do; John Irwin & co, 16 bbls barley; 25 bbls rye; 6 do oats; Irwin, Allen & Co, 2 do; H Chambers, 10 bbls potatoes; P J Schriver & co, 25 bbls syrup, 12 bbls fish, 60 do do, 40 do sugar, 20 do molasses; Carr, Mc Candless & Hinmans, 2 bxs coffy, 2 bxs sugar; Arbuckles & co, 1 bx do; Reymer Bros, 11 mats do; Wm Bagaley & co, 1 bx do; Wm Phillips, 1 do; Bell, Haslage & co, 1 do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do; Kuhn & Bro, 1 do; Moorhead & co, 2 bxs plates; Hussey, Wells & co, 1 do; Wm Graham & co, 1 do; Wm Bingham & co, 1 do; Wm Bingham & co, 1 do; Wm Bing

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Ladies' Prayer Book Society.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Ladies' Prayer Book Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh, was held at St. Peter's Church on Sunday evening. The Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read by J. M. Knap, Esq. Rev. J. H. Egar preached the anniversary sermon, and was followed in a few appropriate remarks by Bishop Kerfoot, urging the claims of the society upon the parishes of the Diocese, and the importance and duty of sustaining its work by liberal contributions.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The distribution of Prayer Books since the last annual meeting has been as follows:

To the Auxiliary Society in Erie, 200 small, and 19 medium size Prayer Books.

To Rev. Mr. Brown for Brady's Bend, 36 Prayer Books.

To Rev. Mr. Brown for Rymersburgh, 12 Missions Sermons.

To Orphan Asylum at Butler, 6 German Prayer Books.

To St. John's Church, Lacyville, 28 medium size Prayer Books.

To Rev. Mr. Hazeland, for Home Mission for colored people in Raleigh, N. C., 25 prayer books.

To Rev. Dr. Smith, for Home Mission for colored people in the Normal school in Raleigh, N. C., 9 Prayer Books.

To Rev. Mr. Allison, for Home Mission for colored people in Petersburg, Va., 41 Prayer Books.

To Rev. Mr. Mitchell, for Home Mission for people in Newbern, N. C., 41 Prayer Books.

Mrs. Capt. Westcott, for Mission at Pensacola, Fla., 31 Prayer Books.

Miss Upfold, for Mission work in Indiana, 50 Missionary Sermons.

Soldiers' Hospital in our city for the regular weekly service, 20 medium size Prayer Books.

Cadi Shrine Asylum at Memphis, 50 small size Prayer Books.

Dixmont Hospital for Insane, 50 large print Prayer Books.

To Calvary Church, East Liberty, for free service, 60 Prayer Books.

To Rev. Mr. Hayward, for New Castle, 24 medium Prayer Books.

To Rev. Mr. Smith for Uniontown, 62 medium Prayer Books.

To Rev. Mr. Fuller for Manchester, 8 German Prayer Books.

To Rev. Mr. Karcher for New Brighton, 1 German Prayer Book.

50 German women's Prayer Books, and German Sunday School Papers.

To an old woman in the country, member of Trinity Church, 1 large print Prayer Book.

To the Pittsburgh "Home for Destitute women," 6 Prayer Books and 25 Mission Services.

To children in Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylums, 2 Prayer Books and 2 Missions.

To Mrs. Cooter for night school held in St. Peter's Church, 12 Prayer Books.

To Mr. Egar for mission service at St. Peter's chapel, 36 Prayer Books.

To Mr. Kock for the mission stations near Charlestown, 6 Prayer Books.

To Diocese of Utah, 6 Prayer Books.

To Diocese of Mississippi, 6 Prayer Books.

To Diocese of Montana, 6 Prayer Books.

To Diocese of Oregon, 125 Prayer Books.

Total 1,457 Prayer Books and 59 of the Mission Service.

Books remaining in Library, 118 Mission Services.

From the above it will be seen that a number of Prayer Books were given to the Home Missionary Society, and that the Society from the grants were made in response to an earnest appeal from Rev. Mr. Gillette, General Agent of the Committee.

Last years printed circular from the Bishop in behalf of the Society was read by the Rector in the Diocese, urging them to form auxiliary societies. The circular was also accompanied by a letter from the secretary to help in each parish who had been nominated as delegates. In the course of the evening reports received from only seven parishes assenting to the request, and the persons who had been appointed were accordingly elected manager, viz.: Mrs. Nevins of Oil City, Mrs. Evans Smith of Washington, Mrs. Bishop of Sewickley, Mrs. R. R. Vincent of Erie, Mrs. Samuel Plummer of Franklin, Mrs. R. S. Hamilton of Meadville, and Mrs. R. F. Brown of Brady's Bend. It will give us great pleasure next year to welcome a representative from every parish in the diocese.

Just before the last annual meeting St. Paul's Church, of Erie, sent us a handsome contribution, asking that it might be reserved for Erie and the surrounding communities. It was therefore, sent to them the value in prayer books, and the number consequently appears in the distribution of the present year.

During this year we are glad to state that an increased number of parishes have contributed to our treasury.

While it is the design of the Managers to receive contributions only from the parishes who desire Prayer Books for distribution within our own diocese, it has been thought good policy to stay the importance of selling instead of giving, the books, in every case where the recipient is able to pay all or part of the price. We urge this, not so much for the sake of the money, but because the books purchased are generally more highly prized and used than when they cost nothing. Some of the rectors are acting on this plan, and express their satisfaction with the result.

We will gladly furnish all parishes with copies of our Prayer Books, to be kept in their vestry rooms, and sold to those who may need them, at prices according to the discretion of the rector.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer constitute the Executive Committee of the Society, with power to act on applications during the recess of the Board meetings. Applications should be made in writing to either of these officers, and an order will be given for the books on the Depository.

Up to the time of our last annual report the only collections sent to us were from St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh, and Calvary Church, East Liberty. These enabled us to pay the debts incurred by purchasing Prayer Books for our own diocese, but we had nothing to give to the missionary dioceses. Just at that annual meeting collections for that object came in from various parts of the diocese, so that we could send funds in the treasurer's hands to the Board of Missions. It occurred to a special meeting during the convention in Erie, and most of our city churches have since then sent us very good collections, so that during the year just closed we have been able to respond to every application at home and make grants to many missionary fields of labor.

At the special meeting held in March last, preparatory to the annual meeting, finding we had scarcely enough money in the treasury to pay our debts, we were unable to respond to Rev. Mr. Fuller's application to send prayer books to Bishop Tuttle, which we had ourselves wished to do. We therefore requested him to take up a collection in his church for that special object, which he did, and realized $22. This was at once pieced at Bishop Tuttle's disposal in the Bible and Prayer Book Society, with the offer of more prayer books from our Society when ever he would make application.

As we have before stated, we confine ourselves to no particular place of purchasing our books. We have arrangements with the Bible and Prayer Book Society of New York, the Bishop White Prayer Book Society of Philadelphia, and the Evangelical Knowledge Society, to furnish us books at reduced prices.

When making grants to Western Dioceses we always allow them to say which edition they prefer, as much is gained by having all their books alike, and the missionary is thereby enabled to direct the service by page.

At the close of the meeting, the 16th year of the existence of our Society, we look back with pleasure on the harmony which has so uniformly prevailed in all our councils, and with gratitude that we have been permitted to labor in this way for the extension of our beloved church in many new and distant fields.

During this time our Society has sent its books to Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Colorado, Idaho and Utah. At the same time we have been able to supply all reasonable demands of the parishes within the part of Pennsylvania which now constitutes the Diocese of Pittsburgh. We cannot measure the results attained solely by the number of books distributed. Some of the sermons preached at the instance of the Society have been of marked ability and have exerted a wide influence far beyond the occasion of their delivery.

Our Society was the humble instrument in calling forth the sermon by Bishop Stevens, "The Book of Prayer for the House of Prayer," which was prepared at our request, and preached in Trinity Church May 8th, 1851. The sermon was printed by this Society, and soon after was republished by the Prayer Book and Knowledge Society in New York, as one of their parochial tracts. About the same time it was also published as one of a series of church tracts by the Messrs. Ide, of Clermont, New Hampshire. Shortly after, one of the great publishing societies of England applied to the author for the privilege of republishing it there, and permission was given. Subsequently, in this country, it was again published as one of a series of the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society sermons by James F. Potts. It has also been printed in whole or in part in four newspapers.

"I was led to pursue the line of thought contained in the sermon prepared for your society," said Bishop Stevens subsequent, "by a belief I had perceived among various denominations of Christians, a yearning towards a more liturgical form of public worship, and that being the case—without any formal prayer being put forth by these several bodies of Christians to secure such forms of worship, I desired to show that we had already in our liturgy that which met every want of the public heart, and which supplied the best form of devotion in the house of God."

This sermon, already so extensively published and circulated, will, of itself, accomplish a work abundantly remunerative, and there have been already some striking instances in which it was the means of guiding aright perplexed minds, and in showing to others the excellency and beauty of our Liturgy. We congratulate the Society that the year just closed has been marked by an increase in the number of contributing parishes, and larger receipts than any which has preceded it. Let us remember in the vastness of the field before us, and the importance of the work, our duty to labor for our Divine Master, and the consecration cannot fail to render us more earnest in our prayers and our efforts in the future.

Board of Managers—Mrs. T. M. Howe, President; Mrs. Sophia Grant, Vice President; Mrs. P. R. Brunot, Secretary; Miss L. Traner, Librarian; Mrs. Mary Jackson, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Gorman,	Mrs. Slatterly,
Mrs. Bingham,	Mrs. Robinson,
Mrs. McCandless,	Mrs. Smith,
Mrs. Pennock, Jr.,	Mrs. Vincent,
Mrs. Byrnes,	Mrs. Smith,
Mrs. Palmer,	Mrs. Brown,
Mrs. Shoenberger,	Mrs. Wood,
Mrs. Meier,	Mrs. Christy,
Mrs. Crumpton,	Mrs. Plummer,
Mrs. Johnson,	Miss Traner,
Mrs. Paull,	Miss Cass,
Mrs. Hartley,	Miss Chislett,
Mrs. Wilson,	Miss Robinson.

Mrs. Mary B. Jackson, Treasurer, in account with the Ladies' Prayer Book Society:

1868.—To balance at Anniversary	$24 78
June 21, To Anniversary Collection	54 00
Sept. 7, To Calvary Church, Townville	2 25
Sept. 7, To Church at Brady's Bend	5 60
Sept. 7, To Rev. James Hoyt, for box to Bishop Kerfoot's Church, Pittsburgh	2 00
Oct. 19, To St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh	37 91
Oct. 19, To Christ Church, Pittsburgh	17 00
Oct. 29, St. Paul's Church, Allegheny	17 95
Nov. 18, To Sale of Books	16 78
Nov. 20, Calvary Church East Liberty	32 75
Nov. 30, To Sale of Books	32 51
Dec. 26, To Church at Washington, Pa	44 00
Dec. 26, To Church at Washington, Pa	17 00
1869.—Jan. 5, To Sale of Books	4 12
Jan. 8, To St. John's Church, Franklin	10 00
Feb. 1, To Church at New Castle	1 45
Feb. 10, To Sale of Books at Christ Church, Pittsburg	22 25
Feb. 22, To St. Johns Church, Lawrville	7 85
	$365 35

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Herbert H. Bengough made information before Mayor Brush, on Tuesday, charging Wm. H. Batchelor with assaulting and beating him. Batchelor is a clerk at the Mansion House, on Liberty street, and on Monday night, it appears, attempted to quell a disturbance created by Batchelor, when he struck several times on the head and some on the arm with a billy in the hands of the accused. Officer Mooney arrested the accused, and Tuesday morning he was fined $5 costs for disorderly conduct, and in addition was required to give bail for Court on the charge stated. Bengough's injuries were so severe that he fainted at the Mayor's office.

ALLEGHENY WHARF.—Workmen are engaged in grading that portion of the Allegheny wharf lying between the Suspension Bridge and Cecil alley.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

A Wedding in Court—Division of Ross Township—Trial Lists for To-Day, &c.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Stowell and Shaw.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Jeremiah Hayworth plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor without a license; also to selling liquor to miners. Sentence was deferred on the former charge. In the latter a fine of five dollars and costs was imposed.

Thomas McAdams, who plead guilty to an assault on Sabena Schwartz, was fined five dollars and costs.

Justice James Kelley was tried for misdemeanor in office, in refusing to furnish a transcript to Martin Rice of certain legal proceedings. Verdict not guilty, the county to pay the costs.

In the case of Ottman Hoffman, indicted for assault and battery, Bernard McNamara prosecutor, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Frank Wolf was placed on trial for selling liquor on Sabbath, indicted of not guilty and the prosecutor, Robert Wilson, to pay the costs.

A verdict of not guilty was rendered in the case of G. Tobias, clothing merchant on St. Clair street, charged on oath of John Van Horn with the forfeiture of a dollar bill.

Richard Roberts, charged with arson in setting fire to a stable on Mulberry alley, near Spencer & McKay's brewery, was placed on trial. A verdict of not guilty was rendered.

The usual business of court was suspended for a few moments yesterday to witness a wedding which took place in the presence of the jurors, witnesses, attorneys and jurors present, by Justice Kelley. The wedding occurred as follows: Charles Burgess, a young man was arraigned on an indictment for selecting Miss Mary Jane Smith, of Temperanceville being the prosecutrix. A jury was called in the usual manner before they had been sworn the young man exhibited a certificate of registration and exhibited his willingness to make the needful arrangements for securing the young lady.

District Attorney Pearson then moved the Court that the couple be married then and there. Mr. Shaw, Esq., was called upon and united the couple in the bonds of matrimony, the ceremony taking place at the end of the counsel table, immediately in front of the judges and at a short distance from the jury. The couple left the Court room arm in arm, apparently contented and happy.

At the conclusion of the above ceremony, which terminated the jury trials for the present term, Court adjourned.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge McClure.

In the case of Smith vs. Duncan & Lamb the verdict was reported yesterday as in favor of the plaintiff, $1,000 and costs, for defendants for the sum of $98 with interest.

In the case of Rudolph Lutz vs. Samuel Wickline, the jury rendered a sealed verdict in favor of the plaintiff for six cents damages and costs. The jury came to the open box of the Court on question of law reserved.

In the case of Wilhelmina Peckert vs. Joseph Wallstein, a motion was made in arrest of judgment and granted.

A motion was made for a new trial and reasons filed in the case of John Jamison vs. Peter Chott.

James Barclay vs. Edward Davidson. Action in covenant. Verdict for plaintiff.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Third Annual Meeting of the Corporators of the Homœopathic Hospital—Election of Trustees.

The corporators of this institution held their third annual meeting on Tuesday, April 13th, 1869, at the Hospital, on Second avenue above Smithfield street. Major William Frew was called to the Chair, and Mr. G. W. Backofen chosen to act as Secretary.

The organization having been completed and the minutes of last meeting read, the report of the Executive Committee was submitted by the Chairman, Dr. Burgher. As this contains a brief account of the workings and finances of the institution for the year, we learn from it the following facts:

The friends and contributors are congratulated upon the close of another year of increased usefulness and prosperity. The receipts of the Hospital from all sources during the year were $13,567 15, and the disbursements $13,567 15. Five thousand dollars of this was paid on the real estate and the balance in liquidation of outstanding debts and the current expenses of the year. A considerable sum of money is required to meet the urgent necessities of the institution, and as it depends entirely upon voluntary contributions for support, earnest appeals are made to the charitable for assistance.

Too much credit cannot be given to the members of the Ladies' Homœopathic Charitable Association for their unwearying efforts in behalf of the sick and suffering, and for their continued interest in the welfare of the institution.

The trustees are referred to the report of the Medical Board for information in reference to that department. Dr. McClelland, Secretary of the Board, submitted a report, from which we make the following extracts:

The Board is composed of the following: H. Hofman, M. D.; J. C. Burgher, M. D.; D. Cowan, M. D.; J. C. Gilchrist, M. D.; R. F. Duke, M. D.; J. H. McClelland, M. D.

During the year these were one hundred and sixty-eight patients treated in the hospital, over two-thirds of whom were charity patients. During the same period there was three thousand four hundred and fifty prescriptions issued from the dispensary to the poor of the city free of charge. In addition to the above, cases of recent accident are admitted on application at the hospital, but no contagious or infectious diseases are admitted. The location is one of all city hospitals in our great cities, in the very central part of the city, easy of access to those who need its services and those who can render assistance. Our mill and factory owners, in the event of a bodily injury to one of their employees, should not be slow to take advantage of the facilities offered, as the best of care they will find at the hospital of them in the future. The medical officers give their time and attention free of charge.

After the reports were read an election was held for eight trustees, to serve for three years, the following persons were chosen: Hon. Wilson McCandless, William Metcalf, J. H. McClelland, Jr., H. W. Oliver, Jr., George W. Backofen, George Shoenberger, J. C. Burgher.

The Board organized by the election of Major Wm. Frew, President; William Metcalf and J. H. McClelland, Vice Presidents; George Bingham, Treasurer; J. M. Knap, Librarian; J. C. Burgher, Secretary.

The following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee: William Frew, William Metcalf, J. H. McClelland, J. C. Burgher, James Boyd, George Porter, G. W. Backofen, J. H. McClelland, Jr.

A vote of thanks was passed to Judge McCandless, who was obliged to decline reelection on account of the pressure of public duties, for the impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of presiding officer and for the able assistance he has rendered from time to time in the management of the institution. The thanks of the Trustees are also tendered to the Ladies' Homœopathic Charitable Association for its efficient aid and cordial support, and to the Physicians for their favorable notices of the institution from time to time.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 13th, 1869:

D. Bennett et al to Theo. Zeller, March 24th, 1866; lot on Main street, Birmingham, 16 by 72 feet, with build-ings. $ 1,800

Joseph O. Campbell to Amelia Zellers, March 26th, 1866; lot on Railroad street, 1st Birmingham, 16 by 72 feet, with buildings.

John Myrick to Susannah Simpson, April 12th, 1862; lot on Frederick street, Birmingham, 20 by 76 feet, with buildings. 1,000

Archibald Keller to Jacob Anderson, March 4th, 1859; lot in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, on Franklin street, 24 by 65 feet, with buildings. 1,200

Allegheny City to James Thompson, lot in Shaler township, 48by 130 feet.

Joseph Loffin to Frank Hirschenstein, January 29, 1869; lot on the north side of Fountain street, Allegheny, 49 by 100 feet, with buildings. 4,300

M. Roe to George Engel, October 26th, 1868; lot on the north side of Fountain street, Allegheny, 18 by 62 feet, with buildings. 2,200

George Moore to Walter Titley, April 8, 1869; lot in the 21st ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 100 feet, with buildings. 2,800

Same to same, April 8, 1869; an adjoining lot. 2,800

Wilmed Sippert to Joseph Kapp, Sr., March 15, 1867; lot in McClurg's plan, Ormsby borough, on the southwest side of Carson street, 25 by 125 feet. 6,500

Martin Quirke to Hugh and Charles Clayton, July 26, 1866; lot in Pitt township, on Brady street, 24 by 97 feet.

Peter Myer to Jacob Yost, February 16, 1866; lot in Versailles township, containing half an acre, with buildings. 625

Theodore Keller to O. A. Campbell, March 25, 1866; lot on Railroad street, East Birmingham, 16 by 72 feet, with buildings. 1,000

Wm. Robinson, Jr., to Justice Engle, September 15th, 1868; lot No. 42 in Robinson's plan, Spring Garden, 25 by 120 feet. 200

Pressley Katz to Riley McLaughlin, April 8, 1869; lot in Plum township, containing 2 acres 83 perches. 209

Justice Engel to Geo. Hoffman, December 28, 1867; lot on Robinson's plan, Spring Garden, 25 by 120 feet. 60

Geo. Moore to Wm. Cloney, March 29, 1869; lot on Dinwiddie street, Eleventh ward, 20 by 83 feet. 400

Wm. Mitchell and Isabella Mcilowell to Peter Feller, April 15, 1868; lot on the Perrysville plank road, Shaler township, containing 1 acres.

J. & R. H. Watson to Wm Tate, Jr., and John D. Mattern, April 1, 1867; lot on Smithfield side of Jackson street, Second ward, by 40 feet deep, by 115 feet. 2,465

James Jordan to C. Donald and Hezekiah Donald, April 9, 1866; lot in Patterson's plan, Pitt township, fronting on James Jordan by 47 feet deep. 1,100

Fleyther Hedges to Thos. J. May, March 29, 1869; lot on Hedges' Run, Penn township, of Bennisten property, East Liberty. 700

David Shafer to Wm. Tate, Jr., and John D. Mattern, lot on the north side of Second ward, Allegheny, 18 by 122 feet. 500

Henry Reimann to William Patterson, April 9th, 1869; lot in Chartiers township, in Stilley's plan, containing one acre. 1,200

John Shaw, Sr., to David Shafer, April 1, 1868; lot in Penn township, containing seventeen acres and two roods. 650

Mary Thompson to James T. Brewer, January 1, 1869; lot on the north side of North alley, Third ward, Allegheny, 21 by 66 feet, with buildings. 8,750

MORTGAGES.

Same day twenty-four morigages were filed of record.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Wednesday, April 14, 1869:

Valentine Trapp to George H. Hirshinger March 29, 1869; lot on Jane street, East Birmingham, 20 by 100 feet, with buildings. 2,300

Wm. W. Young and Thomas Ewing to Mary Ann Wilson, lot in Lower St. Clair in Larimer's plan, Collins township, 39 by 132 feet, with buildings. 5,000

Christian Feld to August Ammon, April 10, 1869; lot on Mary street, East Birmingham. nominal

John P. Schneider to Herman Reitch, April 7, 1866; lot on the Southwest corner of Corry and Rebecca street, Allegheny, 27 by 64 feet with buildings. 3,500

Samuel Garrison's heirs to Margaret Face, July 24, 1868; lot on the east side Butler street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 48 by 166 feet. 400

Blossom Miloi to Frederick Slatter, March 15th, 1869; lot in Lower St. Clair township, on the Brownsville turnpike road, 30 by 55 feet.

A. B. Stevenson to Joseph S Speer, April 1, 1869; lot on the Southerly line of Linden avenue, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 60 by 125 feet. 900

Anges M. Mahan to Madison Thompson, September 1st, 1868; lot on Dunbar street, Pittsburgh, 24 by 100 feet. 350

Wm. Hamilton to Martin Boland, March 2, 1869; lot in Birmingham in Gregg's plan, 20 by 78 feet, with buildings.

John Flenner to Leopold Hermann, March 20, 1861; lot No. 267 in Gregg's plan, Birmingham. 2,300

John G. Frasher to John Ebner, September 20, 1869; same lot. 800

Phillip Keller to Frederick Weber, April 13, 1869; lot in Collins township, 50 by 106 feet. 586

Allegheny City to James Thompson, lot in Shaler township, 48by 130 feet. 559

Joseph Loffin to Frank Hirschenstein, January 29, 1869; lot on the north side of Fountain street, Allegheny, 49 by 100 feet, with buildings. 820

J. C. Tilton to Rev. M. W. Jacobus, April 1, 1869; lot No. 5 in Irwin's plan on Ridge street, Allegheny, 44 by 116 feet. 1,500

Thomas Duggan to Bridget Sherlock, April 7, 1869; lot on Beaver street, Seventeenth ward, Allegheny, 20 by 83 feet, with buildings. 5,000

John Hirschestein to E. J. Smith, March 25, 1869; lot on the easterly side of Willis street, Allegheny, 60 by 100 feet. 1,500

John Taggart to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, April 12th, 1869; lot on the west side of Grant avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 122 by 287 feet, with buildings. 600

Wm. McCreery to Alexander Leggate, August 10th, 1868; lots Nos. 23 and 24 in McCreery's plan, McClure township. 42,788

Adam Rupert to George Rupert, April 10th, 1869; lot in Brown's plan, Lower St. Clair township, 30 by 90 feet, with buildings. 800

Michael O. C. Ihmsen to Levi Lewis, March 10, 1869; lot on Third avenue and Grant street, 20 by 90 feet, with buildings. 1,000

Charles Hamilton to David Lewis, December 12, 1868; lot on May street, Ormsby borough, 24 by 75 feet. 8,000

Andrew W. McCauley to Caspar Foth, March 30, 1860; lot in Marshall township, containing 65 acres. 600

Mrs. Mary Pearson to George R. Pearson, March 17, 1869; lot on Chestnut street, Pittsburgh, 56 by 101 feet. 4,500

Mrs. Mary Pearson to Joseph S. Pearson, April 14, 1869; lot on Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, 20 by 105 feet, with buildings. nom'l

Nancy C. McClung to George B. Alter, April 1, 1869; lot of ground in Plum township, containing 101 acres and 71perches. 6,000

Emery Gleason to Wm. Rogers, November 10, 1868; lot on New Brighton road, in the borough of Bellville, 30 by 173 feet. 10,500

John Wiehman to Christian Franke, February 1, 1865; lot on Second street, East Birmingham, 60 by 116 feet, with buildings. 375

MORTGAGES FILED.

Same day sixteen mortgages and four ordinances were filed of record. 1,150

BEAUTIFUL Fancy Dancing at Lafayette Hall this evening.

ALLEGED FELONY.—Col. Schmidt made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday charging Henry Keephan with wilful and corrupt perjury. The prosecutor alleges that he was indicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions for keeping a disorderly house in East Birmingham, and that on the trial defendant "swore that he had gone past Schmidt's house over one thousand times, and every time he passed, there were two men coming out of the house each with a long knife drawn." A warrant was issued.

Don't fail to witness De Long's Exhibition this evening.

DEATH OF A MUSICIAN.—Signor Natale Giombani, well known, as a musician of taste and culture, died at Passavant's Hospital, on Tuesday, aged seventy-five years. He was a native of Turin, Italy, but had resided here for twenty years. He contributed largely to the musical taste and education of our citizens, although he did not meet with that success which his genius merited. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his death will be sincerely regretted.

GAS PIPES.—Gas pipes are being put down on Bedford avenue, from Fulton to Cassett street; in the Eighth and Eleventh wards.

Another First-Class Regulator.

If there is any one place where the observance of time is a matter of consideration, it is in the place occupied by railroad companies. Our neighbors, Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., who occupy the most exalted position as timekeepers, are agents for the manufacturers of Howard & Co.'s, Boston, famous regulators. One of those time-pieces was yesterday set up in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway office by Mr. James R. Reed, to whose acumen and thorough skill in his profession it is a pleasure to refer. The regulator set up in the Fort Wayne office is one of the finest character, being adjusted with a mercurial pendulum and subject to no interruptions from the atmosphere. For a correct timepiece, we commend our readers to J. R. Reed & Co., 68 Fifth avenue.

ERROR.—The school taxes amounted to $130,000 during 1868, instead of $90,000, as reported yesterday, the omission of the figure 1 changed the amount considerably.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.—Joseph Drummond, against whom there is an information for forging a note before Alderman Taylor, came to the lock-up last evening and gave himself up.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

NEIGHBORLY DIFFICULTIES.

A warrant was issued for Patrick Farland et. ux., charged on oath of John O'Neill with malicious mischief and surety of the peace. The parties reside in Ormsby borough and the prosecutor alleges that the defendants tore down his garden fence and in other ways trespside greatly to the damage of his gardening operations and the current expenses of the year. A considerable sum of money is required to meet the urgent necessities of the institution, and as it depends entirely upon voluntary contributions for support, earnest appeals are made to the charitable for assistance.

Too much credit cannot be given to the members of the Ladies' Homœopathic Charitable Association for their unwearying efforts in behalf of the sick and suffering, and for their continued interest in the welfare of the institution.

The trustees are referred to the report of the Medical Board for information in reference to that department. Dr. McClelland, Secretary of the Board, submitted a report, from which we make the following extracts:

The Board is composed of the following: H. Hofman, M. D.; J. C. Burgher, M. D.; D. Cowan, M. D.; J. C. Gilchrist, M. D.; R. F. Duke, M. D.; J. H. McClelland, M. D.

During the year these were one hundred and sixty-eight patients treated in the hospital, over two-thirds of whom were charity patients. During the same period there was three thousand four hundred and fifty prescriptions issued from the dispensary to the poor of the city free of charge. In addition to the above, cases of recent accident are admitted on application at the hospital, but no contagious or infectious diseases are admitted. The location is one of all city hospitals in our great cities, in the very central part of the city, easy of access to those who need its services and those who can render assistance. Our mill and factory owners, in the event of a bodily injury to one of their employees, should not be slow to take advantage of the facilities offered, as the best of care they will find at the hospital of them in the future. The medical officers give their time and attention free of charge.

After the reports were read an election was held for eight trustees, to serve for three years, the following persons were chosen: Hon. Wilson McCandless, William Metcalf, J. H. McClelland, Jr., H. W. Oliver, Jr., George W. Backofen, George Shoenberger, J. C. Burgher.

The Board organized by the election of Major Wm. Frew, President; William Metcalf and J. H. McClelland, Vice Presidents; George Bingham, Treasurer; J. M. Knap, Librarian; J. C. Burgher, Secretary.

The following gentlemen compose the Executive Committee: William Frew, William Metcalf, J. H. McClelland, J. C. Burgher, James Boyd, George Porter, G. W. Backofen, J. H. McClelland, Jr.

A vote of thanks was passed to Judge McCandless, who was obliged to decline reelection on account of the pressure of public duties, for the impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of presiding officer and for the able assistance he has rendered from time to time in the management of the institution. The thanks of the Trustees are also tendered to the Ladies' Homœopathic Charitable Association for its efficient aid and cordial support, and to the Physicians for their favorable notices of the institution from time to time.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 13th, 1869:

D. Bennett et al to Theo. Zeller, March 24th, 1866; lot on Main street, Birmingham, 16 by 72 feet, with buildings. $ 1,800

Joseph O. Campbell to Amelia Zellers, March 26th, 1866; lot on Railroad street, 1st Birmingham, 16 by 72 feet, with buildings.

John Myrick to Susannah Simpson, April 12th, 1862; lot on Frederick street, Birmingham, 20 by 76 feet, with buildings. 1,000

Archibald Keller to Jacob Anderson, March 4th, 1859; lot in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, on Franklin street, 24 by 65 feet, with buildings. 1,200

Allegheny City to James Thompson, lot in Shaler township, 48by 130 feet.

Joseph Loffin to Frank Hirschenstein, January 29, 1869; lot on the north side of Fountain street, Allegheny, 49 by 100 feet, with buildings. 4,300

M. Roe to George Engel, October 26th, 1868; lot on the north side of Fountain street, Allegheny, 18 by 62 feet, with buildings. 2,200

George Moore to Walter Titley, April 8, 1869; lot in the 21st ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 100 feet, with buildings. 2,800

Same to same, April 8, 1869; an adjoining lot. 2,800

Wilmed Sippert to Joseph Kapp, Sr., March 15, 1867; lot in McClurg's plan, Ormsby borough, on the southwest side of Carson street, 25 by 125 feet. 6,500

Martin Quirke to Hugh and Charles Clayton, July 26, 1866; lot in Pitt township, on Brady street, 24 by 97 feet.

Peter Myer to Jacob Yost, February 16, 1866; lot in Versailles township, containing half an acre, with buildings. 625

Theodore Keller to O. A. Campbell, March 25, 1866; lot on Railroad street, East Birmingham, 16 by 72 feet, with buildings. 1,000

Wm. Robinson, Jr., to Justice Engle, September 15th, 1868; lot No. 42 in Robinson's plan, Spring Garden, 25 by 120 feet. 200

Pressley Katz to Riley McLaughlin, April 8, 1869; lot in Plum township, containing 2 acres 83 perches. 209

Justice Engel to Geo. Hoffman, December 28, 1867; lot on Robinson's plan, Spring Garden, 25 by 120 feet. 60

Geo. Moore to Wm. Cloney, March 29, 1869; lot on Dinwiddie street, Eleventh ward, 20 by 83 feet. 400

Wm. Mitchell and Isabella Mcilowell to Peter Feller, April 15, 1868; lot on the Perrysville plank road, Shaler township, containing 1 acres.

J. & R. H. Watson to Wm Tate, Jr., and John D. Mattern, April 1, 1867; lot on Smithfield side of Jackson street, Second ward, Allegheny, 20 by 115 feet. 2,465

James Jordan to C. Donald and Hezekiah Donald, April 9, 1866; lot in Patterson's plan, Pitt township, fronting on James Jordan by 47 feet deep. 1,100

Fleyther Hedges to Thos. J. May, March 29, 1869; lot on Hedges' Run, Penn township, of Bennisten property, East Liberty. 700

David Shafer to Wm. Tate, Jr., and John D. Mattern, lot on the north side of Second ward, Allegheny, 18 by 122 feet. 500

Henry Reimann to William Patterson, April 9th, 1869; lot in Chartiers township, in Stilley's plan, containing one acre. 1,200

John Shaw, Sr., to David Shafer, April 1, 1868; lot in Penn township, containing seventeen acres and two roods. 650

Mary Thompson to James T. Brewer, January 1, 1869; lot on the north side of North alley, Third ward, Allegheny, 21 by 66 feet, with buildings. 8,750

MORTGAGES.

Same day twenty-four morigages were filed of record.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Wednesday, April 14, 1869:

Valentine Trapp to George H. Hirshinger March 29, 1869; lot on Jane street, East Birmingham, 20 by 100 feet, with buildings. 2,300

Wm. W. Young and Thomas Ewing to Mary Ann Wilson, lot in Lower St. Clair in Larimer's plan, Collins township, 39 by 132 feet, with buildings. 5,000

Christian Feld to August Ammon, April 10, 1869; lot on Mary street, East Birmingham. nominal

John P. Schneider to Herman Reitch, April 7, 1866; lot on the Southwest corner of Corry and Rebecca street, Allegheny, 27 by 64 feet with buildings. 3,500

Samuel Garrison's heirs to Margaret Face, July 24, 1868; lot on the east side Butler street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 48 by 166 feet. 400

Blossom Miloi to Frederick Slatter, March 15th, 1869; lot in Lower St. Clair township, on the Brownsville turnpike road, 30 by 55 feet.

A. B. Stevenson to Joseph S Speer, April 1, 1869; lot on the Southerly line of Linden avenue, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, 60 by 125 feet. 900

Anges M. Mahan to Madison Thompson, September 1st, 1868; lot on Dunbar street, Pittsburgh, 24 by 100 feet. 350

Wm. Hamilton to Martin Boland, March 2, 1869; lot in Birmingham in Gregg's plan, 20 by 78 feet, with buildings.

John Flenner to Leopold Hermann, March 20, 1861; lot No. 267 in Gregg's plan, Birmingham. 2,300

John G. Frasher to John Ebner, September 20, 1869; same lot. 800

Phillip Keller to Frederick Weber, April 13, 1869; lot in Collins township, 50 by 106 feet. 586

Allegheny City to James Thompson, lot in Shaler township, 48by 130 feet. 559

Joseph Loffin to Frank Hirschenstein, January 29, 1869; lot on the north side of Fountain street, Allegheny, 49 by 100 feet, with buildings. 820

J. C. Tilton to Rev. M. W. Jacobus, April 1, 1869; lot No. 5 in Irwin's plan on Ridge street, Allegheny, 44 by 116 feet. 1,500

Thomas Duggan to Bridget Sherlock, April 7, 1869; lot on Beaver street, Seventeenth ward, Allegheny, 20 by 83 feet, with buildings. 5,000

John Hirschestein to E. J. Smith, March 25, 1869; lot on the easterly side of Willis street, Allegheny, 60 by 100 feet. 1,500

John Taggart to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, April 12th, 1869; lot on the west side of Grant avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 122 by 287 feet, with buildings. 600

Wm. McCreery to Alexander Leggate, August 10th, 1868; lots Nos. 23 and 24 in McCreery's plan, McClure township. 42,788

Adam Rupert to George Rupert, April 10th, 1869; lot in Brown's plan, Lower St. Clair township, 30 by 90 feet, with buildings. 800

Michael O. C. Ihmsen to Levi Lewis, March 10, 1869; lot on Third avenue and Grant street, 20 by 90 feet, with buildings. 1,000

Charles Hamilton to David Lewis, December 12, 1868; lot on May street, Ormsby borough, 24 by 75 feet. 8,000

Andrew W. McCauley to Caspar Foth, March 30, 1860; lot in Marshall township, containing 65 acres. 600

Mrs. Mary Pearson to George R. Pearson, March 17, 1869; lot on Chestnut street, Pittsburgh, 56 by 101 feet. 4,500

Mrs. Mary Pearson to Joseph S. Pearson, April 14, 1869; lot on Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, 20 by 105 feet, with buildings. nom'l

Nancy C. McClung to George B. Alter, April 1, 1869; lot of ground in Plum township, containing 101 acres and 71perches. 6,000

Emery Gleason to Wm. Rogers, November 10, 1868; lot on New Brighton road, in the borough of Bellville, 30 by 173 feet. 10,500

John Wiehman to Christian Franke, February 1, 1865; lot on Second street, East Birmingham, 60 by